

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Release of Detainees — Israel released 300 Lebanese detainees from 'Atlit Jail 3 July, retaining approximately 460 detainees who will be released "in the near future," Jerusalem radio reported.

Reaction to U.S. Measures — Lebanon has rejected the "strange" U.S. measures against Beirut airport and will confront them with various countermeasures, including requests to European countries not to follow the U.S. example and efforts to deal with the security problem at Beirut airport, Beirut radio announced. Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed surprise and bewilderment over the U.S. position in a statement broadcast earlier by the radio, contending that the Reagan administration is seeking "revenge" against Lebanon for "cheap electoral gain." Meanwhile, the Islamic Jihad organization warned the United States against any act of retaliation, asserting that unless the Americans stop their "ridiculous demonstrations and support of Israel," the Jihad will "hit their interests throughout the world," AFP reported.

Outside Lebanon, Egypt's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* also denounced the "crude warnings and threats from U.S. officials," according to Cairo radio, adding that these "hoarse and shrill" threats will create additional problems and conflicts.

Amal and the PSP — The Progressive Socialist party (PSP) deputy leader announced new measures 2 July to prevent further clashes between the Amal movement and the PSP, the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. In related remarks cited by the radio, Amal leader Nabih Barri contended that the 1 July clashes in West Beirut were not between Amal and the PSP, but between those "harmed" by the Amal-PSP alliance. Meanwhile, an Amal-PSP delegation returned from Damascus after discussing recent security developments with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the radio noted.

Egypt

The Ministry of Awqaf has decided to supervise all mosques throughout Egypt, the awqaf minister announced in a statement cited by MENA.

Southern Sudan

Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Commander John Garang has authorized his forces to shoot down any plane overflying the central and western Upper Nile administrative areas, an SPLA spokesman disclosed in a statement cited by the SPLA's clandestine radio. The move is in response to overflights by commercial aircraft carrying military equipment to government troops in the south, the spokesman said.

Iranian Visit to Japan

Commenting on his 2 July talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that completion of the joint petrochemical complex would play a "fitting role" in the expansion of bilateral ties, Tehran radio observed. KYODO noted that Iran is demanding repayment for fees connected with the stalled petrochemical project, while Japan is seeking compensation and repayment for losses incurred during the Iranian Revolution.

Pakistan-DRA

There is "no change" in Pakistan's position on direct talks with the DRA, a Foreign Office spokesman stated in remarks related by Karachi radio. The appropriate developments have not taken place in Geneva or elsewhere for talks to be considered, although some "advance" has been made and Pakistan is "cautiously optimistic" about further progress, the spokesman said.

In Afghanistan, "several hundred" Soviet and DRA troops were killed in the Panjsher Valley last week by Afghan rebels using new weapons supplies, according to Western diplomats cited by AFP.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Yasir 'Arafat Interviewed on TWA Hijacking*LD291329 Kuwait KUNA in English 1114 GMT 29 Jun 85*

[Text] London, June 29 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denounced the Beirut hijacking of a TWA airliner as a ploy to divert attention from the recent assault against Palestinian camps in the city.

The hijacking "was nothing more than an operation to cover up the crimes taking place against the Palestinians in the camps", he told the London-based Arabic daily *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in an interview published Saturday [29 June].

He said that in his view, the hijackers' demand for the release of hundreds of Lebanese civilians held by the Israelis was not the major issue in the incident.

"These prisoners would have been released whether the plane had been hijacked or not, as there was an agreement concluded after Israel withdrew from the Tyre, Al-Nabatiyah and southern Lebanese areas".

According to 'Arafat, the alleged agreement would provide for Amal militias taking over these areas, as well as the release of the detainees, who were seized during the early stages of the Israeli withdrawal from the south.

It was an "incomprehensible and unacceptable" question to link the hijack with the release of the villagers, the PLO chairman said.

He added that he backed Moroccan King Hassan's call for an emergency Arab summit to discuss the aftermath of the recent assault by Amal militiamen against Palestinian camps in Beirut.

In an apparent reference to Amal's attempts to justify the onslaught, which claimed hundreds of lives, 'Arafat said "Those who speak of Lebanese sovereignty, do not talk about it except when a Palestinian lifts a gun in defence of himself and his generations".

'Arafat Interviewed on Libyan-Iranian Pact*JN021118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described the Iranian-Libyan alliance as a violation of the Arab consensus and the collective Arab defense pact.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH*, published here today, 'Arafat said that this Libyan stand is shameful and falls within the framework of the hostile Syrian-Libyan practices. [passage indistinct]

On international efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war, 'Arafat pointed out that the treatment of the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic mediation committee to the war issue did not rise to the level of responsibility. He called for a responsible international stand toward the war. He said: Without this stand, sufficient efforts will not have been exerted to stop the bloodshed.

On the recent Jordanian-U.S. talks on the Palestine question, 'Arafat explained that there is no change in the U.S. stand toward the issue, except that the United States has agreed on holding an international conference to discuss the Palestine question. Yasir 'Arafat outlined the five basic points of a unified pan-Arab stand to confront the threats to the Arabs. These are stopping the Iraq-Iran war, restoring Egypt to the Arab fold away from Camp David, stopping the factional plan in Lebanon, establishing a cohesive Arab force in the Arab Maghreb to support action in the Arab Mashriq regarding struggle in the occupied territories, and reactivating a popular Arab movement at the level the current circumstances deserve. [Passage indistinct] 'Arafat pointed out that he does not support the return of the Palestinian leadership to Beirut. However, he said: We have half a million Palestinians in Lebanon, and we will fight wherever we may be.

Yasir 'Arafat Confers With Arab League's Klibi*JN021731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tunis yesterday evening. They discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, especially the camps' war in Beirut. Talks also dealt with the emergency Arab summit conference approved by the Arab League Council in its meeting last Saturday.

PLO Executive Committee Continues Tunis Meeting*JN021728 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the PLO Executive Committee continued in Tunis today the meetings which began last night. Our radio correspondent said that the Executive Committee will discuss the situation of our Palestinian masses in all their places of residence, the situation in the occupied homeland, and the terrorist, repressive practices which our Palestinian citizens are facing under the yoke of occupation. The radio correspondent added that the PLO Executive Committee will discuss during its current session, which is expected to continue for a number of days, the situation of our people in the Beirut camps following the destruction carried out by the agent Amal militias. The committee will also discuss efforts being exerted to reconstruct these camps and reinforce their steadfastness in the face of conspiratorial plots aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Conditions for Dialogue With U.S.*JN021851 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Continuing its meetings in Tunis today, the PLO Executive Committee is studying the question of holding a preliminary Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue with the United States, which is expected to start in Amman during the coming days or weeks. It

is worth mentioning that not one Palestinian official has so far confirmed the PLO agreement to this dialogue, announced by several Jordanian officials who had said that this dialogue will be the first stage of a political operation leading to the U.S. Administration's recognition of the PLO, and will afterward lead to peace negotiations on the Middle East under the auspices of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent UN Security Council members. However, informed Palestinian sources told us that the PLO Executive Committee will agree to this plan on the basis of a commitment to the following five principles:

1. That the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would be equal in number and in the level of representation.
2. That the PLO would officially announce the appointment of members of the Palestinian delegation.
3. That the results of this dialogue would not be binding on the PLO and that the meeting would be devoted to the discussion of points of agreement and disagreement between the PLO and the U.S. Administration.
4. That this dialogue would not commit the PLO to holding direct negotiations with Israel in the future.
5. That the dialogue take place without any preconditions.

On the other hand, the PLO Executive Committee is studying several decisions to which it may resort to remove obstacles facing the forthcoming Arab summit and to limit some Arab countries' reservations on this summit.

In this respect, the PLO Executive Committee could decide not to adopt a resolution calling for Egypt's return to the Arab League and also not to list the Amman agreement concluded between the PLO and the Jordanian Government on 11 February on the Arab summit agenda.

Joint Delegation Meets Italian Foreign Minister
JN021814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT
 2 Jul 85

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation held a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome yesterday. The delegation had held a meeting with Pope Paul II in the Vatican. Andreotti briefed the delegation on what took place during the EEC summit in Milan last Friday and Saturday regarding the Middle East.

Jordanian Envoy Reiterates Call for Arab Summit
JN021858 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
 2 Jul 85

[Text] Nabih al-Nimr, Jordanian ambassador in Tunis and Jordan's permanent representative to the Arab League, has reiterated Jordan's stand calling for the need to convene the Arab summit. He said that Jordan's stand toward the convening of the summit stems from its pan-Arab responsibilities, from its concern

to achieve effective Arab solidarity, and from the need to mobilize all Arab capabilities and resources to serve joint Arab action.

In a statement after his meeting with Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign affairs minister, Al-Nimr pointed out that Jordan believes that the Arab summit should convene within the next few days if the matter is related to the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. If the convocation of the summit is postponed, and if it convenes under the name of an emergency or normal summit, Jordan believes that the summit's agenda should include other issues of great importance that need to be tackled quickly by Arab leaders.

Al-Nimr said that he found out through his talks with Beji Caid es-Sebsi that there is a great deal of similarity in the Jordanian and Tunisian stands in this regard.

Reportage on Arab Information Ministers Council

Libyan, Sudanese Ministers Meet
LD021909 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, Shawal 15, July 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Muhammad Sharif al-Din Fituri, the secretary of the General People's committee for information and culture, met this morning with Muhammad Bashir Hamid, the Sudanese information minister.

The meeting, that was held prior to the convening of the 42nd ordinary session of Arab Information Ministers' Council due to start this evening in Tunis, discussed cooperation between Jamahiriya and Sudan in the fields of information and culture.

The Sudanese Minister of information praised the positive role Jamahiriya's information played in supporting Sudan in its revolution against the puppet treacherous regime. He hinted to what Jamahiriya offered of financial and moral support apart from standing beside it to help it ridding itself from its economic and political difficulties inherited from the regime of deposed Nurel Numeiri.

The Sudanese information minister, during this meeting confirmed Sudan's rejection to any Egyptian interference in Sudan's affairs.

He explained that this is part of the ideological firm stance of Sudan in rejecting all kinds and forms of guardianship.

The Sudanese information minister stressed that Numeiri should be handed over and should stand trial on the crimes he committed against the Sudanese people. This he said is a public demand and must be satisfied together with the Sudanese masses whom this agent traitor committed crimes against.

Libyan Secretary Meets Tunisian Minister
LD022025 Tripoli JANA in English 1828 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, Shawal 15, July 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Muhammad Sharif al-Din, the secretary of

General People's Committee for Information and Culture at noon today met with Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian foreign minister.

The meeting discussed the bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in a way that serves the two brotherly countries' interests on the path of the Arab nation's goals in realising its unity. Also the role the information must play to explain all Arab and international issues.

With regards to the Arab union project presented by the leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and presidents, Caid Essebsi expressed faith in Tunisia's positive response to this unionist project.

Libyan, Tunisian Counterparts Meet

LD022035 Tripoli JANA in English 1823 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, shwal 15, July 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr Muhammad Sharif Al-Din, the secretary of General People's Committee for Information and Culture, met today with Abderrazak Kefi, the Tunisian minister of information.

The meeting centered on the discussions of developing and strengthening the cooperation between the two countries in various information fields. They reviewed what was achieved in information fields agreed upon and signed during the two meetings of the Joint Supreme Committee held in Tripoli and Tunis. This was aimed at the implementation of the programme of integration between Jamahiriya and Tunisia on the way to achieve their unity and the unity of the Arab Maghreb countries on the way to a comprehensive Arab unity.

The Tunisian information minister praised the unionist initiative the leader of the revolution presented to Arab kings and presidents for the establishment of an Arab union. He confirmed that the Tunisian media is in the process of preparing an information plan aimed at strengthening and deepening this unionist project through various media means.

On the other hand, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture met today before noon with Bechir ben Slama, the minister of culture in Tunisia. They reviewed all cooperation aspects between the two brotherly countries in the cultural field and the exchange of delegations, visits and cultural fairs.

The meeting was attended by the general commissioner of Jamahiriya in Tunisia.

Jordanian Information Minister Comments

JN021758 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that the Jordanian information stand stems from Jordan's policy aimed at supporting joint Arab efforts and solidarity. In a statement to a correspondent after his arrival in Tunis today, the

information minister asserted that Jordan's policy is based on the fact that Arab information should be a positive factor reinforcing joint Arab action, serving Arab issues, and strengthening fraternal Arab ties among Arab countries.

The information minister, who is participating in the meetings of the Arab Information Ministers' Council in Tunis, added that Jordan's stand at the council will stem from its understanding that the information media are an element of unity and strength and not of fragmentation and differences.

The information minister met with Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi, assistant secretary general for information affairs of the Arab League, and reviewed the agenda for the Arab Information Ministers' Council meeting. They also discussed a number of matters related to joint Arab action.

Khalid al-Hasan on Palestinians in Lebanon

JN021747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] In a statement to be published in *KUL AL-ARAB* magazine tomorrow, brother Khalid al-Hasan affirmed that the Palestinians are not prepared to be part of the Lebanese game, but that they bless everything that the Lebanese agree on. He added that Palestinians want to live as human beings with honor and with clear-cut civil rights in accordance with Arab summit resolutions and other Arab resolutions regarding the camps, referring to the Cairo agreement.

Regarding the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue with the United States, brother Khalid al-Hasan said that there is no sign for holding such a dialogue because the problem of PLO representation still exists. He added: We will not accept [word indistinct] from outside the organization.

ALF Condemns 'Annihilation' War Against Camps

JN021822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The ALF has condemned the war of annihilation and destruction waged by the agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army forces, backed by the Syrian regime, against our Palestinian people in the Beirut camps. These forces are trying to achieve the Zionist enemy's objectives in preventing the Palestinian revolution's fighters from using southern Lebanon to launch fedayeen operations and in stripping the Palestinian camps in Lebanon of their weapons in return for giving Hafiz al-Asad a free hand in Lebanon to kill, destroy, and partition Lebanon.

In a statement issued yesterday, the ALF condemned the Syrian-sponsored 17 June agreement that took place between the agent Amal movement and the so-called Salvation Front regarding Palestinian camps in Beirut. The statement also revealed the so-called Salvation Front as a force against the Palestinian people's will and struggle. This Front has agreed with the Syrian regime and other agent forces in Lebanon to slaughter and make

our Palestinian people homeless and to destroy the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon.

PNSF Receives \$1 Million in Aid From Libya

*JN021425 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] issued a statement in Damascus today, affirming that the PNSF has received \$1 million as the first installment of Libyan aid for reconstructing Palestinian camps in Beirut.

In its statement, the PNSF explained that Tehran has informed it of the Islamic Republic of Iran's determination to contribute to reconstructing the camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. The PNSF said that Syria has extended practical support, providing raw materials, cement, and the necessary vehicles to reconstruct the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The PNSF praised the three countries' humanitarian action and urged other allied and friendly countries to contribute to the process of reconstructing Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Libya Reported To Back Anti-Iraqi Kurdish Group

*GF021432 Al-Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
2 Jul 85 p 16*

[AL-KHALIJ dispatch from London]

[Text] Well-informed Arab sources here have disclosed that new cooperation has been agreed upon by a Kurdish group, opposed to the ruling regime in Iraq, and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. According to this agreement, efforts will be united to confront what they called the Iraqi-French-U.S. alliance, and to weaken the regime of Saddam Husayn and strengthen the regime of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and the Kurdish movement. This Kurdish group is the Iraqi Kurdistan Socialist Party led by Rasul Mamand, a former member of the KDP leadership. The KDP is currently led by Mas'ud and Idris, sons of the late Iraqi Kurdish

leader Mustafa al-Barzani. Mamand split from the Barzanis about 2 years ago and formed his own party.

PLO Command Reports Operation in Gaza Strip

*GF022020 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] The military spokesman of the Palestine Revolution Forces General Command yesterday issued the following statement: On 1 July, our revolutionaries attacked with hand grenades a Zionist foot patrol while it was carrying out criminal acts at the Al-Jabaliyah camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. They carried out this operation despite the week-long siege imposed on the camp because of increased operations against the positions and foot and mechanized patrols of the enemy. This attack resulted in the wounding of two patrol members. A Zionist army bomb disposal expert defused an unexploded bomb. Zionist forces were continuing their search and arrest campaigns up to the time this statement was issued. The group returned to its base safely. Revolution until victory!

Second Attack

*GF022030 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestine Revolution Forces has issued the following statement: Only 10 hours after attacking an enemy foot patrol at Al-Jabaliyah camp, the same group of our revolutionaries yesterday attacked a military vehicle carrying reinforcements to Zionist forces at the camp. This group has carried out its operations against enemy military targets at the Al-Jabaliyah camp despite the siege imposed on the camp. Our revolutionaries attacked this vehicle with hand grenades, inflicting several casualties on the enemy, which have not been reported because of the security blanket imposed on the camp. The Zionist forces continued to besiege the camp and have arrested 80 citizens. Revolution till victory!

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH on 'Secret Deal' Between Iran, U.S.
GF021818 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Jul 85 p 1[By *AL-SIYASAH* correspondents from Washington and Beirut]

[Excerpt] Very reliable sources in Washington and Beirut have told *AL-SIYASAH* that Iran participated as a main party in the multisided "secret deal" that resolved the issue of the hijacked U.S. plane. There is sufficient proof that during the detention of the TWA plane at Beirut Airport, a main part of Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's discussions with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus concentrated on the Iraq-Iran war and Iran's need for a "suitable way out" to end this war. Iran stipulated that this ending to the war must not seem as though it has come because of retraction or admission of defeat by the Iranian leaders.

It is no secret that the size of human and material costs to Iran — the side insisting on the continuation of the war with Iraq — are beyond imagination. Consequently, the Iranian leaders' need to continue the war to keep the internal Iranian front united has become very costly, threatening a total collapse of the Iranian economy within a few months. Moreover, the psychological and physical effects of the recent Iraqi raids on Tehran and other Iranian cities have surpassed the expectations of the Iranian leadership. It has been suggested that the resumption by Iraq of raids against Iranian cities after the 2-week respite, ending yesterday, as announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, will probably cause great chasms in the Iranian internal front. This division will undermine any control that has been so far manifested in imposing war and emergency states in Iran.

The information obtained in Beirut from a religious personality traveling from Tehran a few days ago and the information obtained from U.S. State Department sources add that Hashemi-Rafsanjani discussed with Hafiz al-Asad the possibilities of exploiting the incident of the hijacked U.S. plane to strike a secret deal with the U.S. administration. According to this deal, Washington must guarantee that it will use new effective means to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war before the end of this year. It also must comply with the conditions that this ending of the war must not harm the Iranian leaders' prestige and that it must be done through mediators other than the Nonaligned Movement and the ICO which have already been rejected by Iran.

According to this information from Beirut and Washington, the exchanged messages between the Syrian and U.S. leaders and the secret contacts between Washington and Damascus made by various sides dealt with the subject of the Iranian desire to obtain "suitable conditions" for putting an end to the war, which was one of their main conditions for resolving the U.S. plane issue. The other conditions which had been announced were the freeing of prisoners from the Israeli 'Atlit prison and the U.S. promise not to bomb the Hezbollah and Amal positions in Beirut and Ba'labakk.

Semiofficial statements were made in Washington 2 days ago by Senator Jesse Helms, spokesman for the U.S. Senate Foreign

Relations Committee. He said that the hijacking of the U.S. plane was planned in Mashhad and Ba'labakk under the direct supervision of Hojjat ol-Islam Mahdi Karrubi who oversees hijacking and suicide operations at the training camp in Mashhad.

AL-WATAN Opposes Isolation of Beirut Airport
LD031013 Kuwait KUNA in English 0923 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 3 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily Wednesday called on the Arab countries, to boycott airline companies which impose a ban on Beirut Airport or refuse to service planes of the Lebanese national carrier (MEA).

The paper *AL-WATAN*, was commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's bid to isolate Beirut International Airport from the rest of the world by banning American airlines from going to Beirut Airport following the hijacking of the American Trans World Airlines (TWA) last month.

The paper said "The Lebanese people themselves were in no way responsible for the hijacking," noting that "this American dangerous conduct violates international laws and human rights."

The paper said the American move "is absurd because Washington claims that it 'respects human rights and freedoms to the extent that it measures' its relations with another country on basis of that country's respect to human rights".

"If the U.S. wants to 'punish' those who hijacked its airplane, then it has chosen a wrong path, fraught with mines that will only help escalate the circle of terrorism and deepen hatred to the American policy in the region", the daily argued.

The paper pointed out that the American airlines boycott of Beirut airport will greatly harm the Lebanese economy.

Torture Against Security Detainees Denied
LD021858 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 2 Jul (KUNA) — Kuwaiti acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, denied "the existence of torture or deprivation of rights of suspects or those who have violated the law and were arrested in implementation of the security measures the government adopted" following the evil aggressive attack on the motorcade of the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad on 25 May.

This was said in response to a National Assembly member's statement at the Assembly's ordinary session held this morning under the chairmanship of Assembly Speaker Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad explained that the deportation of 500 people has been postponed until the formalities in their cases are completed and someone is found to look after their interests. However, he stressed that the government "will not abandon its right to deport any person that constitutes a danger to the country's security."

PDRY

Further on Visit of SRV Party Delegation

YSP Official Receives Delegation

GF021520 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office this morning Comrade Van Chi Nguyen, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and vice chairman of the Communist Party Central Control Committee, and his accompanying delegation currently visiting our country. The delegation is visiting our country in response to an invitation from the YSP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the political situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The PDRY side acquainted the Vietnamese side with the preparations underway to hold the third YSP General Congress. The two sides highly evaluated the solid comradely relations linking the Yemeni and Vietnamese peoples and the advanced stage which relations between the CPV and the YSP have reached.

On his part, Comrade Nguyen praised the successes achieved by the Yemeni people in various fields under the leadership of the YSP and the good, heartfelt feelings the delegation has encountered during its visit to the PDRY.

Chairman Receives Delegation

GF021636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
2 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received in his office at the secretariat of the YSP Central Committee the Vietnamese party delegation led by Comrade Van Chi Nguyen, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and vice chairman of the Communist Party Central Control Committee.

The delegation delivered a message to the brother secretary general from Comrade Le Duan, CPV general secretary, dealing with relations between the two friendly parties and means of developing them.

During the meeting, they reviewed the aspects of cooperation between the YSP and the CPV. They also exchanged views on a number of issues concerning the exchange of party expertise and means of developing it.

The brother secretary general affirmed that the struggle relations between the two parties and peoples of the two friendly countries are firm and stem from the principles and the joint goals of their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism. He added that our party and our people appreciate and respect the Vietnamese people and party's great historical struggle.

The delegation expressed pleasure at its meeting with the secretary general, its visit to the PDRY, and its meetings with a number of party leaders which has allowed it to get closely acquainted with the YSP experience and its current practical revolutionary role in the PDRY. They also have witnessed the achievements attained in building a new society under the YSP's leadership, as well as in various political, social, and economic fields. The delegation praised the PDRY experience and described it as unique and rich with revolutionary and struggle lessons, affirming that its visit will contribute positively toward enhancing relations between the two parties and two friendly peoples.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked the delegation to convey his warm greetings to Comrade Le Duan and the leaders of the CPV. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and (Lu Xuan), Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Aden.

Defense Minister Inaugurates Training Program

GF021430 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
1 Jul 85

[Text] The second phase of the combat and political training program for 1985 began today. Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense, gave a speech on this occasion. He emphasized the importance which all combatants should place on implementing the prescribed tasks in the program and plans of the combat and political training. The second half of this year should be made full of various activities and the task of combat and political training executed with more effective and advanced methods, which make effective contributions as a gift to the General Congress of our great party — the third General Congress.

He added: We should always be ready to make sacrifices in implementing the party's instructions and implement these instructions with awareness, sincerity, and inventiveness, and not to allow any of us who may be driven by personal desire to weaken our morale. We should always remember that the strength and the basis of our progress and the prosperity of our people and all that has been accomplished are due only to our party, thanks to its wise leadership and our people's continuous efforts, and because our party and people have strength.

Chairman Congratulates USSR's Gromyko

GF021418 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
2 Jul 85

["Text"] of congratulatory cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his election to the latter post — date not given]

[Text] On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am pleased to send my warmest comradely

greetings on this great confidence which has been vested in you by the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the CPSU by charging you to bear the responsibility of this senior position in the Soviet state. I send these congratulations to you on behalf of the Presidium of the PDY Supreme People's Council and the people, as well as on my own behalf.

I seize this opportunity to express our pride in the progress and expansion of internationalist relations between our two peoples and states based on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between them. Experience has proven the importance of the role of this treaty in expanding spheres of internationalist cooperation and solidarity to serve our common goals. I am confident that our friendship will become stronger with the passage of time in the service of the interests and goals of our revolutionary movement.

I would like to express to you my deepest wishes for good health and happiness, and steady progress and success for your friendly people in fulfilling the historic task of your party in achieving continued socialist construction.

YAR

Vice President Receives DPRK Delegation

GF021320 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Council, and member of

the Standing Committee, received at his office today the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] delegation led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, which is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, they discussed parliamentary and general relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing them.

Yang Hyong-sop extended an invitation to Brother al-'Arashi to visit the DPRK, which was accepted. The meeting was attended by the DPRK ambassador to the YAR.

President Congratulates Gromyko on Election

GF021236 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today sent a congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mubarak Congratulates Gromyko on Election*NC021435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to Andre Gromyko on the occasion of his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

It pleases me to send you the sincerest congratulations on the occasion of your election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium in continuation of your notable role in serving your country. While wishing you success in shouldering your new responsibilities, I send you and the Soviet people the best wishes for more progress and prosperity.

Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives 2 July*NC021845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — A Soviet economic delegation led by the chairman of the Soviet central bank, who ranks as deputy prime minister, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit of several days to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The 15-man delegation will hold talks aimed at promoting bilateral trade and economic relations.

The head of the Soviet delegation stated that the talks which the delegation will hold in Cairo are an extension of the talks held in Moscow in May between Egypt and the Soviet Union. He added that the visit is part of a mutual agreement and that both sides will discuss a number of important issues, primarily bolstering and stimulating trade and economic exchange. He pointed out that the volume of trade exchange will be determined in light of the agreements that will be reached with the Egyptian economy minister.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that economic and trade relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have always been excellent. We hope that the scope of these relations will expand through our talks during this visit or during future talks.

The delegation was received at the airport by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, the minister of economy and foreign trade; Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo; and some members of the Soviet Embassy.

Awqaf Ministry To Supervise 'All' Mosques*NC021852 Cairo MENA in English 1755 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Cairo, Jul 2 (MENA) — The Ministry of Awqaf has decided to extend its supervision to all mosques throughout the country, Minister of Awqaf Dr. Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur said today.

The ministry has received a supplementary subsidy of 20 million pounds from the government for the current year, he added.

Planning Minister Returns From Romania, Belgium*NC021421 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, returned to Cairo today at the conclusion of his talks in Romania, Belgium, and with EEC officials. The talks in Romania dealt with strengthening bilateral economic cooperation. He also signed a protocol on economic cooperation with the Romanian deputy prime minister. The talks with the Belgian Government dealt with cooperation in various fields, including participation in the nuclear energy industry.

Opposition Members Withdraw From Assembly Session*NC021510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — Opposition members in the People's Assembly withdrew today from the session when the assembly agreed to lift immunity from Member Mustafa Shardi, of the Al-Wafd party, who is the chief editor of the party paper. An investigation will be held, involving Shardi, concerning reports he published in the Al-Wafd paper on violations committed in the Alexandria Governorate.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Raps U.S. Comments on Terrorism*NC030703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes: It is disturbing that the hostage crisis ended with crude warnings and threats from U.S. officials. They have gone so far as to threaten to stage an international campaign to blockade and close Beirut International Airport. The United States believes that this will put an end to what it calls terrorism.

Since these U.S. threats were both hoarse and shrill, they were immediately music to certain ears in London. The British Foreign Office welcomed America's proposal to close Beirut airport.

The United States was not satisfied with its call for the closure and isolation of an airport owned by an independent state, namely Lebanon. It also threatened to use force to strike at so-called terrorist training bases in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East.

AL-JUMHURIYAH explains: The United States is dealing with the region's problems and conflicts by creating additional problems and conflicts. As long as this course of action serves its strategic interests, its negative impact on the interests and future of the region's Arabs is unimportant.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes by declaring: History shows that violence breeds more violence, and that the restoration of rights is the best and quickest way to placate those whose rights have been stolen and to deter the thieves.

U.S. Mideast Policy Seen as Cause for Hijacking

PM021454 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic
1 Jul 85 p 20

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "Who Hijacked the Airliner?"]

[Text] Who hijacked the U.S. airliner in Athens?

The quick answer to this question is that the hijackers were Shi'ite young men seeking the release of 700 prisoners held in Israel in return for the release of the hostages now held in Beirut.

However, before dwelling on that question, are we not entitled to ask why those young men hijacked the American airliner and what drove them to terrorist operations? Would they have even contemplated hijacking the plane if Israel had not invaded Lebanon in June 1982, committing crimes in the south which are difficult to erase from the memory of the Lebanese people? Was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon not responsible for the creation of this complex situation, giving rise to terrorism born out of despair for revenge?

If the United States is now suffering as a result of the hijacking incident with Reagan pounding the walls — those were his own words — and declaring that he would never give in to the hijackers or the terrorists, as he calls them, should not the U.S. Administration have learned a lesson from what happened to the U.S. Marines in Beirut, when a suicide car bomb exploded and eventually forced them to withdraw? Did that incident not teach it that acts of resistance, in various forms, would never stop and that the tragedy would be repeated?

No sane person supports terrorism, hijacking, or murder and torture of innocent people, but is it not our duty to take matters

back to their origin and to hold the U.S. Administration responsible for the region's current tension, disputes, and possibilities? Did the U.S. Administration not support sectarianism when the 6th Fleet guns pounded the Lebanese mountains? Did it not blindly side with the Israeli invasion forces and their sectarian supporters, who now form the army of southern Lebanon? Did the U.S. Administration not maintain that the departure of the Palestinian forces from Beirut and Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon would bring stability to Lebanon? Did it not in the past and does it still not refuse to deal with the PLO, on the pretext that the PLO is a terrorist organization, at a time when the PLO is not hijacking planes and is making every effort to settle the issue in a manner that would restore Palestinian legitimate rights and establish a just and everlasting peace?

The U.S. Administration's tragedy is that its own attitude breeds resistance, even illegitimate resistance, and then it wails and claims to resist terrorism. Would it not be better for the U.S. Administration to work sincerely for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and thus put an end to all actions which touch innocent Americans?

Briefs**Electricity Agreement With Finland** — Cairo, Jul 2 (MENA)

— Egypt and Finland signed here today an agreement for technical cooperation between the two countries in the field of electricity. Minister of Electricity Eng. Mahir Abazah, who attended the signing ceremony, said the agreement stipulates that the Finnish Government would extend a 52 million-Finish-Mark grant, 22 million of which to supply and install necessary equipment to promote the unified electric grid. 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayyad, director of the Egyptian Electricity Authority signed for Egypt, and the Finnish ambassador signed for his country. [Text][Cairo MENA in English 2025 GMT 2 Jul 85 NC]

Saddam Husayn Congratulates Gromyko on Election*JN030942 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On your election as president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am pleased to extend to you my warm personal greetings and good wishes as well as those of our comrades in the Iraqi leadership, affirming on this occasion our eagerness to strengthen and promote the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the service of the interests of our two peoples and in order to provide opportunities for just peace in our region and the world.

Please accept our heartfelt good wishes for your happiness and success and for the continued progress of the friendly Soviet people.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

Youth Delegation To Attend Moscow Festival*JN021035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0846 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Iraq will participate in the 12th international festival of youth and students that will be held in Moscow on 28 July, along with other delegations from various countries. The Iraqi national federation of youth and students has prepared an extensive program for the participating Iraqi youth and students delegation, including a number of artistic, cultural, folkloric, and information activities that reflect the Iraqi people's victories in battles against imperialism, Zionism, and the Iranian regime. Anwar Mawlud Dhillan, director of the Iraqi federation's executive office, said that our delegation's activities will highlight the gains and achievements of the 17-30 July revolution in Iraq as well as Iraq's cultural and material progress in all fields.

During the festival, imperialism and Zionism will be tried for their racist practices against people's of the world. In this regard, the Iraqi delegation will demand that Khomeini be brought to trial for the crimes he committed against the Iranian people, for continuing aggression against Iraq, executing Iraqi POW's, and sending thousands of children to die, as well as rejecting all the mediation to end the war and establish peace.

The Iraqi delegation will organize an exhibition of handicrafts such as rugs, popular costumes, and other hand-made objects that represent the genuine Iraqi heritage.

The youth and student delegations from all over the world will see films reflecting the ancient Iraqi culture and Iraq's development and steadfastness in the face of repeated Iranian attempts to invade it. The Iraqi delegation will issue a leaflet in Arabic, English, Spanish, and Russian to inform the participants of Iraqi news and the delegation's activities.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Rabat With Message*JN021045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1036 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Rabat this morning on a brief visit to Morocco. He will convey an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Moroccan King Hassan II.

Saddam Receives Message From Libya Salvation Army*GF021938 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jul 85*

["Text" of message sent to President Saddam Husayn by the General Command of the Libyan National Salvation Army — date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq. The decision taken by your wise government to sever diplomatic relations with the regime of agent Al-Qadhafi is considered a decisive action against the plots of this regime which is hostile to its people and its Arab nation. Your decision is considered one of your many glorious deeds in support of the cause of the Libyan people and their struggle against the regime of agent Al-Qadhafi.

We would like to affirm to you our support for the fraternal Iraqi people in their struggle against the enemies of Arabism and Islam. May God grant you success and render your feet firm.

[Signed] General Command of the Libyan National Salvation Army [jaysh al-inqadh al-watani al-libi].

Ramadan Interviewed on Relations With Egypt, War*NC030903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, has described Egypt's position on the Iraq-Iran war as one of the best (?Arab) stands. In an interview published in today's edition of the magazine *AKHIR SA'AH*, the Iraqi official emphasized that Egypt and Iraq have a common understanding of major issues.

Ramadan noted that an all-embracing economic cooperation agreement, which also calls for joint action among popular organizations, has been signed. This was accompanied by a detailed protocol on cooperation in the fields of culture and education. According to Ramadan, the results of this cooperation will become evident in the days and months ahead. He expressed his belief that such agreements largely meet Iraq's wishes and its ideas on the proper shape of relations with Egypt.

Ramadan dismissed reports that Egyptians working in Iraq have been mistreated. He claimed that their status is equal to that of the Iraqis. Iraq, he added, is trying to increase the number of Egyptians working there.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, Ramadan said: Since the 1st day of the war, Iraq has publicly announced its willingness to withdraw from Iranian territory and to accept a decision based

on international agreements. Ramadan noted that Iraq is ready to repulse any new Iranian offensive, and that it needs almost no help from the Arabs. The only states whose aid is required are Egypt and some other countries that have taken positions completely acceptable to Baghdad. Ramadan pointed out that Syria and Libya boast of their support for Iran. He stressed that the rockets which hit the Iraqi capital were fired by Libyan crews.

Ramadan declared: If the Syrian president thought that sending a Syrian Army to Iran would have been effective, he would have done so from the very outset of the war. At the beginning of the conflict, Syria moved three battalions to the Iraqi-Syrian border. This was done in an attempt to relieve the pressure on its friends in Tehran by diverting some Iraqi forces to the Syrian front.

Continuing Reportage on War With Iran, POW's

30 Iranian POW's to Ankara

JN021716 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — An official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry has announced that Iraq transferred 30 Iranian prisoners to Ankara this morning under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross without asking anything in return from Iranian authorities.

The spokesman told INA that the transfer is in keeping with Iraq's humanitarian policy and international obligations under the 1949 Geneva Conventions concerning war victims. He added that this initiative is also keeping with Iraq's often declared stands which stem from its ethical revolutionary line and deep understanding of the prisoners' problems — stands that were recently reflected in the Iraqi foreign minister's proposal to the UN Security Council on the exchange of all prisoners without any distinction.

The spokesman explained that Iraq has taken this humanitarian step despite the rancorous Iranian rulers' continued aggression against its independence and territorial integrity in order to prove its good intentions to world nations and the Iranian people in particular. He said that Iraq is acting in accordance with the principles of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and international law which it upholds and respects.

Communique No 1,883

JN021710 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,883 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal devastating blows to the tyrannical clique's forces which are seeking to harm our country and people and have stupidly and meanly refused to heed the call for peace. They have to realize that they cannot harm lofty Iraq and cannot fight it in any arena.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A valiant force of the hero Al-Qa'qa' forces, supported by artillery, carried out a raid against enemy positions in the East Tigris sector of operations. As a result of a quick surprise attack, during which the men's courage was manifested, the force reached enemy positions. They set the enemy positions on fire, destroying them, and killed more than 32 enemy troops, wounding and capturing many others. After carrying out its daring raid, the force safely and triumphantly returned to its positions, praise be to God, bringing back a number of enemy weapons and military hardware.

2. The enemy tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield by putting into the battle a force estimated at one infantry company. Our heroic men confronted it with all types of weapons, destroying the largest part of this force. Only those who fled were saved, leaving their weapons and military hardware on the battlefield. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions were destroyed, with their occupants killed, and three hardware stockpiles and two enemy observation posts were set on fire. One of our brave patrols captured weapons the enemy left behind in a previous battle in no-man's-land.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and boats in the East Basra and East Tigris sectors of operations. Dealing the enemy successive blows, our helicopter gunships destroyed 14 infantry positions, 6 hideouts, 2 enemy troop concentrations, and 4 boats, two of which carried personnel. The knights of the helicopter gunships safely returned to base, praise be to God.

4. One of our forward units sighted several enemy boats and an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the East Basra sector of operations. Our unit pounded them with all types of weapons, inflicting on them heavy loss of life. Cries for help were heard among the enemy troops. The rest of the enemy fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, several of our forward units dealt direct artillery blows to enemy positions and engineering activities, destroying three infantry positions, four barriers [mana'at], two medium-caliber machinegun positions, and damaging two enemy boats, whose occupants were killed. Another enemy soldier was also killed.

5. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in various areas of the 4th Army Corps sector of operations with all types of weapons, inflicting on the enemy heavy loss of life and equipment, completely destroying 1 enemy troop concentration, killing 13 enemy soldiers from another concentration, wounding others, and setting several hardware stockpiles on fire. The sound of explosions was heard and fires were seen on the enemy's side.

6. An enemy shelter was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units on the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Mandali and Khormal suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

*JN031102 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1050 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to deal

further crippling blows to the criminal Iranian rulers, who are insisting on their policy of aggression; and in order to carry out the great Iraqi people's resolution to destroy the pillars and means of aggression, our heroic Air Force eagles launched an air raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1145 [0745 GMT] today. Having scored an accurate, effective hit, our eagles safely returned to their bases with their planes, praise be to God.

God bless our brave eagles. Death and ignominy for our enemies, the criminal Iranian rulers.

[Dated] 3 July 1985

King Husayn Sends Congratulations to Gromyko

*JN021600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[“Text” of King Husayn’s congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] His excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow.

It pleases me to send to Your Excellency and to the friendly USSR people in my name and in the name of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan — people and government — our warmest congratulations on your election as president of the USSR.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which is bound by good and firm ties of friendship and mutual respect with the USSR, has always looked to bolster these ties and strengthen mutual cooperation in all areas in fulfillment of the common vital interests of both countries and friendly peoples.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab nation appreciate the USSR’s firm, positive stands in support of just Arab issues and the Palestinian Arab people’s legitimate national right to regain their land and exercise their legitimate right to determine their own destiny and future on their national soil.

While appreciative of the personal ties that bind me to Your Excellency, I am sure that you will endeavor as usual to maintain Soviet support for the Arab nation’s issues and to consolidate Soviet ties in the Arab world in a framework of mutual confidence, friendship, and respect.

With my sincerest greetings and most cordial wishes for Your Excellency’s continued good health and happiness.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

Reaction to U.S. Reprisal Steps Noted

*JN021841 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] In the first U.S. measure against Lebanon since the release of the passengers of the U.S. airliner hijacked to Beirut 2 weeks ago, President Ronald Reagan is trying to adopt reprisal measures against Beirut airport.

The U.S. President ordered legal and diplomatic measures to be taken, in which U.S. airliners will not be allowed to use Beirut airport and Lebanese airliners will not be allowed to use U.S. airports. The U.S. Administration urged allied countries to adopt similar measures.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that Beirut airport has turned into a shelter for hijackers and that the United States wants to put it on the list of restricted areas.

These U.S. moves were described as ineffective, because most of the U.S. airline companies have not been using Beirut airport for

a long time. The Lebanese airlines only use New York airport twice a week. Various Lebanese political leaders criticized the U.S. move and said that it will harm both the United States and Lebanon.

Joint Delegation Returns From Europe

*JN021835 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister ‘Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali returned to Amman this evening after heading the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on a tour that covered Italy, France, and the Vatican. During this tour, the delegation explained the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian action and the content of the joint agreement.

The head of the delegation said that the leaders of the countries he visited, as well as his holiness the pope, have expressed their support and understanding for this action, which seeks to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. They also asked him to convey their greetings to His Majesty King Husayn. Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs and member of the delegation, also returned.

Regarding the results of this tour, our reporter Muhammad al-Tarawinah conducted the following interview with the deputy prime minister.

[Begin recording][Al-Tarawinah] Deputy prime minister, in your capacity as head of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, can we know the countries you visited during this tour?

[Al-Majali] We visited Italy first, then France. We then returned to Italy to visit his holiness the pope. The Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was in full harmony. It spoke from one concept and one conviction. What I would like to stress is that wherever we went we spoke from one common, clear concept of all the dimensions of the process we are pursuing.

[Al-Tarawinah] Deputy prime minister, how do you evaluate the results of your meetings with officials in the countries you visited?

[Al-Majali] I can confirm that in the three countries I visited, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was considered an important, basic step toward a lasting political resolution of the Palestine question. We found good and complete support, as well as readiness to help remove any difficulties that might arise in the future and any obstacles that might be placed by any of the parties to the dispute.

[Al-Tarawinah] Deputy prime minister, can we know your idea of the dimensions of Jordanian-Palestinian action in the future?

[Al-Majali] Both Jordan and the PLO are convinced of continuing this action in view of its great influence in reactivating the Palestine question and prompting world concern over what we want to achieve. Our action is continuous. We began in China and we have now moved to Europe. I can confirm that European concern is good. With regard to the EEC summit in Milan, we

met with the Italian prime minister and foreign minister, as well as with the French foreign minister, and all of them agreed to report to the summit on our talks. Indeed, this took place. The foreign ministers' support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was endorsed.

[Al-Tarawinah] Deputy prime minister, in light of the results of the delegation's visits and tours, do you see any need to continue such tours in other countries?

[Al-Majali] I believe that this is very essential. Action is useful. It is winning supporters and friends for our action every day. It is also increasing world understanding, which will exert the necessary pressure on all the parties concerned to make them pursue our line.

[Al-Tarawinah] Thank you.

[Al-Majali] Thank you. [End recording]

The deputy prime minister was received at the airport by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; Dr Sami Judah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs; Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education; Dr 'Abd al-Latif 'Arabiyyat, director general of the Ministry of Education; and Salih al-Zu'bi, director general of the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Majali Statement to JNA

*JN021953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Text] Amman — 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education and head of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that visited the Vatican, Italy, and France, has praised the positive and fruitful results achieved during the delegation's meeting with his holiness the pope and senior Italian and French officials. Al-Majali and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman this evening.

Al-Majali said in an exclusive statement to JNA that the Vatican, France, and Italy have affirmed their absolute support for the agreement signed by Jordan and the PLO. They also expressed their full support for Jordanian-Palestinian action to reach a just and peaceful resolution of the Palestine question.

Al-Majali added that the delegation's meeting with his holiness the pope in the Vatican was good and fruitful. He said: We found every support and understanding from his holiness for the agreement and the Jordanian-Palestinian action. His holiness promised us that he will work for the support of the Jordanian-Palestinian peace agreement in accordance with the bases laid by the agreement. His holiness the pope's support for the agreement is of special importance to us in view of his holiness' obvious influence on millions of people and in several centers of power in the world.

Asked about the delegation's visit to France and Italy, Al-Majali said: The delegation met with the Italian prime minister and his foreign minister for 3 hours. During this meeting, we discussed details and dimensions of Jordanian-Palestinian action. We also

assessed international stands in general. We found every assistance and support and sensed a readiness by Italy, in its capacity as current chairman of the European Community, to cooperate with all sides to reach a just and lasting political resolution of the Palestine question on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Al-Majali said that the delegation also visited France and met with the French foreign minister. During this meeting, he said, we held a frank discussion, during which we sensed France's complete support and readiness to assist in all international forums in which it has influence to render the agreement a success, especially since France is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Replying to another question, Al-Majali said that the European states issued a joint communique last month in which they announced their support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. They also issued the famous Venice Declaration in 1980 concerning the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Al-Majali concluded by saying that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will continue its world tour to explain the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. It will visit Britain and other European states. It will also visit the leadership of the nonaligned states.

The members of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation returned to Tunis after the conclusion of the delegation's mission.

House Approves Popular Army Draft Law

*JN021414 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Excerpts] Amman — The House of Representatives held a meeting this morning under House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, as well as the ministers.

At the beginning of the session, the House listened to the text of the royal decree specifying the addition of the 1985 draft law establishing the Corporation of Radio and Television to the issues to be discussed in the extraordinary session.

The House approved the draft law of the Popular Army after modifying it. The article stipulating compulsory service for females in the Popular Army was discussed in detail. Some members called for making service voluntary, whereas another group insisted on making it compulsory.

The prime minister explained the government's opinion on this issue. He said: Women constitute half of society and it is not reasonable to ignore half our society in any decision we adopt. Regarding what is being said that the Islamic tenets demand isolating women from society, the prime minister said that this is incorrect. The women's role in the holy war is well known. Women used to join prophet Muhammad on his military expeditions.

Regarding training schoolgirls in our country, the prime minister said: I would like to remind you that girls will be trained at their own schools and that there will not be any mixed training. The girls will be trained in first aid, civil defense, traffic control, the use of personal light weapons, and the like which girls can do on behalf of men, so that men can dedicate themselves to defending their country. Regarding women volunteers who are not students, they will be trained at their places of residence and will not be transferred from one place to another and will only be asked to fulfill their duty at their places of residence — in their district,

village, or town. The General Command of the Armed Forces has issued clear, obvious, and definite instructions covering all these points. Therefore, no one can cast doubt on procedures and goals or raise questions based on imagination and illusion. Thus, the government supports the legal committee's decision and hopes that the House will approve the committee's decision.

The prime minister supported a proposal submitted by one of the members on the arrangements of training school girls.

Islamic Jihad Warns Against U.S. Retaliation

AFP Reports Jihad Statement

PA021852 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, July 2 (AFP) — The extremist Islamic Jihad organization today warned Washington against "any act of vengeance" by U.S. or Israeli forces following the release of 39 U.S. hijack hostages held 17 days here.

In a statement to a foreign press agency here, the Islamic Jihad (Holy War) said it supported the Trans World Airlines hijacking by Moslem extremists and that it could not remain inactive "in the face of American threats against oppressed people."

U.S. security advisor Robert McFarlane said yesterday, following Sunday's release of the hostages, that U.S. forces could attack "two or three locations in the Middle East" to root out terrorism.

Members of the Islamic Jihad are ready to conduct suicide attacks, the statement said. "If President (Ronald) Reagan and his clients don't stop their ridiculous demonstrations and support of Israel, we will hit their interests throughout the world," it said.

The Islamic Jihad, which surfaced in April 1983 with a car bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut that left 63 dead, has since claimed responsibility for a number of anti-American and anti-Israeli attacks, many by kamikaze drivers, in Lebanon, Israel, Kuwait, France, and Spain.

Remaining Hostages Noted

NC030928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization has issued a statement warning the U.S. Administration and President Reagan that they will be fully responsible if the United States attempts to attack the oppressed in Lebanon directly, or indirectly through its ally, Israel. The statement noted that the seven detained Americans will face a black fate if the U.S. Administration commits such a foolish act.

Reaction to U.S. Measures Against Beirut Airport

Karami Criticizes U.S. Measures

NC021320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1214 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after being officially informed by U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew about the U.S. measures against Beirut airport and Middle East Airlines on 2 July — recorded]

[Text][Karami] We are surprised by the U.S. position, which is aimed at harming Lebanon and taking revenge against the Lebanese. The reasons, excuses, and justifications for such a policy by this superpower cannot be understood. By aligning itself

absolutely with our enemy Israel, which caused all these injustices through its inhuman practices, its repeated aggressions against our country, and its occupation of it, and despite frequent complaints to the UN Security Council about these inhuman practices, we have always been confronted by the U.S. veto.

We recall President Reagan's statements in which he attacked and condemned the transfer of the Ansar detainees to Israel, and to 'Atlit in particular. But such statements were not backed with any practical stand for their release. What crime has Beirut Airport committed with regard to the hijacking of the TWA plane from a Greek airport? What crime has Beirut Airport committed with regard to this plane, which twice flew to Algiers Airport? What crime has Beirut Airport committed with regard to the blowing up of an Indian airliner and the attack against TWA and British Airways offices in Madrid, Spain? What crime has Beirut Airport committed with regard to the explosion which took place at Rome airport? What crime has Beirut Airport committed with regard to the explosions targeted against U.S.-owned vehicles in Athens? We cite these examples lest Lebanon be accused of becoming a terrorist base. If there is any terrorism, its causes could be traced to U.S. policy. We constantly complain about this policy because of its disregard for international laws and legal agreements, particularly the Geneva and Lausanne agreements.

What crime has the Middle East Airline company committed for its planes to be the target of the repressive measures recently adopted by the United States? This boycott affects Lebanese employees and workers. What is their crime vis-a-vis these unjust measures? Does the combating of terrorism take place through blockade and boycott or through dealing with the causes of such alleged terrorism? In the eyes of those who perpetrate it, it is considered to be a struggle and fight in defense of what is right and for the release of the detainees in 'Atlit.

By God, we are bewildered by Mr Shultz, who has remained angry with Lebanon since the abrogation of the 17 May agreement — this unjust agreement which could not be accepted because it affected our sovereignty and undermined our rights and dignity.

The multinational force came to Lebanon under circumstances which are well known. The United States employed, through the *New Jersey* and other naval units, all the techniques of aggression and attack against our villages and sons. It was compelled to withdraw overnight. From experience, the United States is aware of what is happening in this country, which has been used as a center for international conflict to implement capitulationist solutions. What is Lebanon's crime for it to be treated in such a way — positively and negatively — in order to serve as a means for pressure against the region?

Hence, we address Mr Reagan and say to him: Wait. Lebanon is a country of civilization, culture, and values. It has never been a center of violence and bloody conflicts. Since 1975, by virtue of U.S. positions and policy, Lebanon has become the center for destruction, ruin, misery, and tragedies. Mr L. Dean Brown, who came to us in 1975 [as heard] to divide the country and to displace its people, testifies to the truth of what we say.

The U.S. ambassador informed me today by telephone about these measures which the United States has taken against us. Despite the release of the U.S. hostages and the promises made, the United States has resorted to revenge against Lebanon. The whole of Lebanon is hijacked, as Mr Reagan himself knows. If these matters are being utilized for domestic purposes and for cheap electoral gain, Lebanon cannot keep silent about such measures against it. We are studying what must be done to defend our rights and interests.

Here, I would also like to remind you that the United States has allocated \$150 million as aid to Lebanon. Some \$40 million of this sum was taken in 1984 and transferred to Grenada. Another \$39 million was transferred to Grenada and Jamaica this year. The allocation of this aid was made prior to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. After the abrogation of the agreement, this aid was transferred to others. This was done despite all the contacts we made to secure the money for studied and prepared projects. However, the United States has always evaded the issue and has refused to allocate this aid to Lebanon. We are saying this so that international public opinion will be aware of U.S. policy, which is based on transgression and injustice. When some reactions against this policy take place, we again pay the price, as you know, in the form of boycott and arbitrary measures against Lebanese citizens, their institutions, and companies.

Israel still occupies parts of the south. When we demand its withdrawal, we find that the United States protects it and defends its arbitrariness and occupation instead of providing justice to the one whose country is occupied and who is suffering from injustice. Terrorism, in their view, is that which is practiced against this occupation and these inhuman practices. But this occupation and these aggressions are, in their view, humanitarian and justified. The following adage applies in this case: The murder of an individual in a forest is an unforgivable crime, while the murder of a peaceful nation is a matter for consideration.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime minister, will there be activity on the Arab level?

[Karami] We are studying an integrated plan. We hope that the Arab countries will support us this time against this injustice and this blatant aggression.

[Correspondent][words indistinct]

[Karami] At any rate, there are measures to be adopted to defend our interests and to expose to the world the injustice being practiced against the Lebanese.

Officials Study U.S. Position

NC021653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Official, government, and political circles were preoccupied today with the U.S. announcement about measures against Beirut airport. President Amin al-Jumayil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami conversed by telephone and discussed the declared U.S. position.

It has been learned in this regard that Lebanon regrets the U.S. position, especially since the Lebanese Government has emphasized more than once and on more than one occasion its position against aircraft hijackings, unlawful detention, and terrorism in general.

Informed sources said that the United States is more aware than others of the complexities of the Lebanese crisis. Instead of contributing to the efforts to deal with the causes that have led to the deterioration of the situation, it is taking curious measures, the objectives of which are being questioned by officials and leaders.

It has also been learned that Lebanon is studying several possibilities to confront the U.S. position, and that contacts are taking place with European states to explain Lebanon's position on aircraft hijackings and on the U.S. measures.

Lebanon's position is expected to be formulated in contacts between President Al-Jumayil and Prime Minister Karami, and with the Lebanese leaders. The same sources affirmed that the discussion between President al-Jumayil and Prime Minister Karami also dealt with the Beirut Airport situation, because the situation should not continue as it is.

Ambassador Protests U.S. Measures

NC021935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Following the U.S. Administration's announcement about the adoption of all legal measures to close Beirut International Airport, 'Abdallah Abu Habib, Lebanon's ambassador to the United States, accompanied by counsellors Jihad Murtada and George Diyad, met today in Washington with Ambassador Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs.

After the meeting, Ambassador Abu Habib said that the purpose of the meeting was to inquire about and protest against the measures which the U.S. Administration has adopted against Lebanon, because we think that they will not end terrorism, and because the source of terrorism is not in Lebanon. These measures are directed against Lebanon more than against the terrorists. Ambassador Abu Habib pointed out that the U.S. Administration will not retreat from its position. Ambassador Murphy affirmed to him that these measures are not directed against the Lebanese, but against the use of Beirut airport for terrorism. Ambassador Abu Habib said that he rejected Ambassador Murphy's argument, since the U.S. measures are directed against Middle East Airlines, which is not connected with any terrorist operations.

Al-Huss on 'Criminal Action'

NC030939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0908 GMT
3 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Salim al-Huss has described the recent U.S. measures to isolate Lebanon as a criminal action.

Commenting on these measures, Minister al-Huss said today: If there was justice in the world, Lebanon would have the right to put the U.S. Administration on trial. Lebanon would also have the right to ask that it be punished for supporting Israel, which it supplied with the most modern weapons. Israel, in turn, used these to destroy Lebanon and its people.

Minister al-Huss concluded by asserting: Washington was looking for an easy victory to compensate for its foreign policy failures. However, the American wolf found only the Lebanese lamb to use as a target for its empty arrogance.

Al-Husayni on U.S. Action

NC021143 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has stated that a major nation like the United States is punishing the Lebanese people for deeds for which they are not responsible. He said: I am surprised at how the U.S. plane was hijacked from Athens. This incident, however, should have served as an incentive to the United States to help Lebanon free itself from its present ordeal and enable the Lebanese state to provide security throughout the land. Instead of doing this, the United States adopted measures against Lebanon — its government and people. This is absolute injustice.

Speaker al-Husayni further noted: We do not see the United States adopting such a vigorous stand when Israel continues to attack our land, or when it violates international law and obstructs the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

Speaker al-Husayni said: I repeat that we are against the hijacking of planes and against the detention of people regardless of their nationalities. However, we ask the United States to be more fair, as its behavior will only intensify anti-U.S. stands.

Continuing, Speaker al-Husayni stated: Returning to our internal situation, I must say that all this does not justify the continuing anarchy at Beirut Airport or our chaotic positions. Before we blame others, we must endeavor to end this chaos which is menacing the lives of our citizens. In conclusion, the Chamber of Deputies speaker said: It is very probable that I will visit Syria within the next few days.

Franjiyah on U.S. Relations

NC021716 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. measures against Lebanon, its people, and its economy, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah has called for breaking off diplomatic and economic relations with the United States. He said: The first thing the officials must do is to decide to break off relations with the U.S. superpower, which is subservient to Israel. He asked: Where was President Reagan when Israel invaded Lebanon? Was not the U.S. entry into Lebanon [as heard] the height of terrorism, of which he says Lebanon has become the center?

Speaking at his weekly news conference in Ihdin today, Franjiyah added that Reagan is the primary promoter of terrorism, because after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, he extended to it \$755 million. He asked: Where was Reagan when Israel dropped 240,000 shells on Beirut during its siege in 1982? What was his reaction to this? What was his reaction, and where was he when Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, ordered the Sabra and Shatila massacre in Beirut? Responding to Reagan's threats to suspend landing rights for Lebanese aircraft in the United States and to stop U.S. planes from using Beirut Airport, Franjiyah said: Let him be assured that Lebanon is unlike the United States; it can survive whether Reagan likes it or not.

European Support Sought

NC030753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT
3 Jul 85

[Text] Lebanon has rejected the American threat, and Damascus holds the United States responsible for any reaction. Meanwhile, U.S. officials have expressed their belief that President Reagan will order a military strike in retaliation for the hijacking of the American plane. This will allow him to keep his promises and to confirm in practice that his statements were not empty threats. Lebanon has decided to face these actions with various counter-measures. This will include summoning the envoys of those European nations that have received U.S. requests to take similar measures against our country. They will be asked not to do so. A comprehensive security plan for Beirut airport and the establishment of a security force to deal with the problem there will also be considered.

In addition, Lebanon has decided to deal with these American measures from the legal point of view. Several legal experts and advisers have begun studying the question of whether these U.S. measures comply with international laws on civil aviation. Instead of helping remedy the causes of a deteriorating situation, the United States is adopting strange measures, the purpose of which is being questioned by officials and leaders.

MEA Chairman Regrets Measures

NC021458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Salim Salam, chairman of the Board of Directors of Middle East Airlines [MEA], has expressed regret over the U.S. decision to suspend MEA flights to the United States. He expressed the hope that other states would not take similar measures and that the United States should revoke its decision, which will result in financial losses estimated at 3 million Lebanese pounds [figure as heard]. He affirmed that civil aviation must not be subjected to any aggression or danger.

Airport Official on Closure

NC021715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Khalid Sa'b, deputy director of Beirut airport, has said that other airports in the world are facing similar security

problems. He added that Lebanon is not the only one facing such problems. More than 300 people were killed when a bomb exploded on board an Indian airliner. Bombs have also exploded in Tokyo and Madrid.

Sa'b said that he was acting within the spirit of international law when he allowed the U.S. airliner, which was hijacked over Greece on 14 June with 153 passengers and crew on board, to land at Beirut airport. He added that international law prohibits anyone to close airports to prevent an aircraft from landing, especially when it is known that the plane is running out of fuel and the passengers are in danger.

Countermeasures Considered

PA021930 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1815 GMT 2 Jul 85

[By Charo Saavedra]

[Text] Beirut, 2 Jul (EFE) — The Lebanese Government announced today its intention to diplomatically "neutralize" Washington retaliation against Lebanon and the Beirut airport, where the TWA Boeing continues to be parked.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that he is studying ways, which he did not specify, to counter measures ordered by President Ronald Reagan to isolate the Beirut airport.

Karami, who is confident that Arab states will support the Lebanese stand, said: "Why is the Beirut airport to blame for the fact that a TWA plane that left the Athens Airport was hijacked?"

The Islami Jihad organization (Holy War) also replied to Washington threats by promising that its militants will become a "nightmare" to the United States.

A Jihad communique sent today to a news agency in Beirut stated: "Given that Muslims are a nation and are part of a [word indistinct] we cannot remain idle to U.S. threats against our oppressed people."

The communique added: "We want the U.S. Administration to know that there is no reason to boast about the skill of its military machinery and fleet," and added that "it must also know that our men are more powerful than its fleet; that the pulse of our combatants beats faster than that of its missile launcher operators."

Meanwhile, Radio Beirut said that the U.S. President "failed to fulfill his promise" not to retaliate against Lebanon should the 39 hostages be released.

To justify the hijacking of the TWA plane by two Lebanese Shi'ites, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that "Israel violated international law when it detained thousands of southern Lebanon citizens in the Ansar Camp and later transferred them to Israeli territory, where 735 remain."

After ordering on Monday that legal and diplomatic actions to isolate the Beirut airport be undertaken, Washington warned

today that it knows the identity of the two hijackers and that it will use all legal means to make Lebanon deliver them to the United States.

Currently, The United States has obtained the suspension of the Lebanese Airplane Company's Beirut to New York flights, and stated that it will try to make other friendly countries do likewise until the Beirut Airport is safe.

According to U.S. officials, 15 percent of all hijackings are directly or indirectly linked to Lebanon.

Former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un told Lebanese radio stations today that the U.S. measures will have no impact on the hijackers, but rather on the Lebanese people and Government.

Sham'un stressed this question: "Why hasn't the United States taken any kind of reprisal against Spain, Germany, or some Latin American countries where there have been actions against U.S. interests?"

The Islamic Jihad, which has claimed responsibility for kidnappings, attacks on U.S. citizens, and interests, said today that "Reagan and his henchmen should stop their buffoonery and hilarious parades and stop supporting Israel. Otherwise, we will be a nightmare that pursues them wherever they may be and will strike at their interests in the region and throughout the world."

The communique concluded stating: "We have made the appropriate warning."

Amal Official on 'Threats'

NC021704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has stated that the U.S. aircraft hostages were released after he had received Syrian and U.S. assurances, including a pledge that neither the United States nor Israel would take reprisal measures against Lebanon after the departure of the hostages from Lebanon.

Dr Ghassan Sablani, member of the Amal movement's Political Bureau, which assisted in the negotiations for the release of the U.S. hostages last Sunday, has said: Reagan wants to exert economic pressure on Lebanon to hijack our economy and hurt our people. He said: We had received pledges from the United States that it would not take any action against Lebanon. Therefore, we cannot see how President Reagan can continue his threats against our people.

Al-Sadr Brigades Warning

NC021637 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1622 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Reactions to U.S. measures against Beirut airport have ranged from blaming Washington for taking such measures to threatening violent retaliation for these measures. The Islamic Jihad organization has threatened reprisals by closing all the

regions' airports to U.S. aircraft. The Jihad organization has described the U.S. measures as official economic terrorism against the Lebanese people.

An unidentified man contacted the Voice of Lebanon a short while ago on behalf of the suicide Al-Sadr Brigades. He said: We warn the United States against becoming bogged down in the Lebanese quagmire. We maintain that our hands will reach them and make their days black.

Hijackers Mine TWA Plane

*NC030948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
3 Jul 85*

[Text] Reliable security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that some of the gunmen who hijacked the TWA airliner have planted explosives and mines inside and beneath the hijacked plane. This followed an escalation of the situation. Consequently, the joint U.S.-French team of engineers and pilots was unable to approach the plane and fly it away. This development is explained by the newly announced U.S. measures.

Hezbollah Leader Fadlallah Interviewed

*AU030743 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[From the "Foreign Report", interview given by Shaykh Ibrahim Fadlallah, leader of the Hezbollah Party and chairman of the Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, to Austrian Television correspondent Hans Benedict in Beirut; date not given — recorded in Arabic, fading into superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Fadlallah] First of all, it is our duty to overthrow the sectarian regime of President Amin al-Jumayyil and his Phalangist clique. When this is done we will set about converting all non-Muslims in Lebanon to Islam. When that is done we will proclaim the Islamic state of Lebanon. This is at present an intention, an idea, a plan. If the non-Muslims accept the plan, we will all be happy and content. If they do not accept Islam as their religion and do not voluntarily convert to it, we will not try this by force. We want to win over the Christians to Islam — but by peaceful means. We want dialogue with the Christians.

[Benedict] Followers of the Hezbollah Party have hijacked a plane in the name of Allah, referring to the will of Allah. If you now want to convert the Christians to Islam, is there not the danger that your radical followers may open up a forced conversion campaign against the Christians?

[Fadlallah] I do not think so. There will be no religious war. The conflict in Lebanon is not a religious conflict but a political conflict. To kill Christians would mean violating our basic laws. There is only one exception — self-defense. It permits one to kill. Our law says: You must not kill without purpose. We will not force our Islam upon the Christians. We will not make our Islam a compulsory religion. The Koran says belief does not consist of force.

[Fadlallah] We will mobilize all Muslims in the world against the Israelis. Israel's existence in Palestine is illegal. Palestine must again be in the hands of the Arabs. All Israelis who have immigrated to Israel from Europe, the United States, or other countries must emigrate again.

Birri Interviewed on Future of PLO in Lebanon

*AU022126 Vienna Television Service in German 1815 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[From the "Foreign Report", interview given by Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, to Austrian Television correspondent Hans Benedict in Beirut; date not given — recorded in English fading into superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Benedict] Here is Nabih Birri, key figure in the Beirut hostage drama and elected, but controversial successor to Amal founder Musa al-Sadr who is believed to be dead. Birri today is the secular opponent of Shaykh Fadlallah and of his Party of God. Birri will pacify Lebanon's border with Israel even at the price of a war against the PLO and the Islamic fundamentalists. Birri regards a Jihad, a holy war, against Israel, as deadly.

[Birri] Well, to be clear about this point. I will not accept a return of the PLO and a repetition of the events of 1982 in Lebanon. We are for the cause of the Palestinians. We appeal to the entire world to help them return to their homeland.

But precisely because of that I shall not permit the PLO to return to Lebanon. What I mean is that we have tried it and we have paid a terrible price for it. When you have used something, why do you have to come back to it? I do not know. This is not the right way to fight against Israel. The Palestinians should not always look slyly toward south Lebanon. They should seek other fronts for themselves. There are also other borders with Israel. The Palestinians have many allies. But to date they have wanted to conquer Palestine the easy way, by words, newspapers, and television, something like that.

[Benedict] But is it not just a question of existence for the PLO as a military organization? If it wishes to implement its program, that is, the struggle against Israel, it must do it across the borders of Lebanon. It is impossible to do it elsewhere. It is facing King Husayn's army on the Jordan River, and the Syrian Army and the United Nations on the Golan Heights.

[Birri] Let me ask you a question, please. Is the Palestinian population in the occupied territories more numerous than that in south Lebanon, or is it smaller?

[Benedict] It is more numerous.

[Birri] Thank you, that is the answer. The Palestinians no longer need us as they did in 1982. Nor do we want to go on like that. Now let them fight for themselves in West Jordan. Thank you very much. They just must take note of this. They must learn from the history of all the peoples of the world and from us. Resistance must come from the inside. That is a basic truism. One must not just fire katyusha rockets from one place to another. This is senseless because then the Israeli planes come back and destroy our villages, or something like that.

Birri on Beirut Fighting

NC021735 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1630 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's incidents in Beirut, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri has said: Yesterday's fighting took place between those harmed by the Amal movement-Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) alliance, and not between the movement and the PSP themselves. This is the truth. I appeal again to the Palestinian brothers not to involve the Palestinian people in the Lebanese game.

What happened yesterday, Nabih Birri added, occurred under conditions that were worse than those which prevailed prior to 1982. I will try to let the only reply to these events be an increased alliance with Walid Junblatt. Birri added: On the other hand, I tell those who claim sole possession of Lebanon that the 1943 crown has been kicked away by the deprived in the mountain, the suburb, Beirut, and the south in particular. We will not allow under any slogan, particularly the slogan of sectarians and fundamentalists, for the plotting against us to succeed. We will not yield to their attempt to circumvent us. The Amal movement, in fact, does not recognize the servants and agents to ask for their support. Amal always looks toward the people from whose ranks it sprung. It has not come to help one community vanquish another, rather it has been established to conquer sectarianism.

Birri stated: The Amal movement calls for a national program that will permit everyone to detach themselves and their consciences from their sectarianism. The Amal movement calls for a national program designed not to make people leave Beirut, unlike what is believed by people who know little about Beirut.

~~He concluded by saying: We are calling for a national program. We will then leave Beirut to deploy throughout Lebanon, to take the hands of true Arabs, and to continue the liberation which began in Beirut. Those who think otherwise are deluded by the belief that they own Beirut.~~

Junblatt Reportedly Demands Lahd Remain in Jazzin

NC021749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] Reliable sources have disclosed to the Voice of Lebanon that Minister Walid Junblatt has demanded Major General Antoine Lahd not to withdraw from the Jazzin area and that he has urged further coordination between the Jazzin area and Al-Shuf.

These sources say that this request was submitted during a meeting in Al-Mukhtarah yesterday, attended by Major General Lahd and former Deputy Jean 'Aziz as well as by officials close to Junblatt. These sources assert that Junblatt emphasized the geographical and security significance of the Jazzin area.

Agreement was reached to ensure constant contacts between the Jazzin and Al-Shuf people to benefit the people of both areas.

Junblatt-Lahd Meeting Denied

NC022135 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 2100 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Regarding the Jazzin issue and commenting on the Phalangist radio report about an alleged meeting in Al-Mukhtarah yesterday between Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, Jean 'Aziz, and Antoine Lahd, commander of the so-called army of southern Lebanon, Jean 'Aziz totally denied this report and stressed that such a meeting did not take place.

Delegation Returns From Damascus; Dallul, Birri Meet

NC021414 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The Amal movement and the PSP delegation, comprised of Akram Shuhayyib, Haytham Jum'ah, Qabalan Qabalan, and Abu Sa'id, returned from Damascus after holding talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The talks dealt with recent security developments. The conferees stressed the need to implement all the measures agreed upon by the Amal and the PSP, the need to fortify the national stand, and to consolidate the alliance among Syria, the National Democratic Front, the Amal movement, and the Palestinian National Salvation Front, to confront the Israeli-U.S.-isolationist plots.

Meanwhile, PSP deputy leader Muhsin Dallul today visited Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern and reconstruction affairs. Muhsin Dallul said after the visit: Our talks focused on the need to eliminate problems and to deal with the causes of such problems. We also reviewed the agreed upon measures that consolidate our alliance and which prohibit certain forces from spoiling this fateful relationship and from denying us the achievements that we have attained through the blood of our martyrs and our struggle.

'Armed Manifestations' in Sidon Reported Removed

JN022005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 2 Jul (SANA) — Functionaries in Sidon, the Democratic National Front, and the Palestine National Salvation Front have agreed to begin work today to remove armed manifestations in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps and to close the offices outside these camps. Reports from southern Lebanon say that four bulldozers were brought to the Sidon area to remove sand barriers and fortifications surrounding the camps and Tallat al-Sayrubiyyah that overlooks Sidon.

The removal of the barriers and fortifications will be followed by closing offices that were opened outside the village of Al-Miyah wa Miyah and Tallat al-Sayrubiyyah in the next 48 hours.

Reaction to U.S. Measures Against Beirut Airport**Damascus Reports Reaction**

JN021645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's moves aimed at closing Beirut Airport by legal and diplomatic means have met with lukewarm reaction in the United States.

Reports cited former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk as saying that Reagan is trying to show his indignation in some way. However, he added, this move will not achieve anything tangible.

Reports have also cited a foreign diplomat, well versed in Middle East affairs, as saying: Such a move may lead to exacerbating the situation. U.S. diplomatic and congressional sources described the U.S. President's move as a void, useless adventure.

This U.S. move to isolate Beirut Airport comes 1 day after the release of the U.S. hostages.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Measures

JN030840 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jul (SANA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* warns of U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arab nation with the objective of striking at the constituents of Arab steadfastness represented by Arab Syria.

AL-BA'TH says: It is possible that the new U.S. decisions against Lebanon seek to achieve objectives other than the declared ones. Otherwise, why did the explosion of the security situation in Beirut coincide with these decisions and with the confirmation that U.S. warships will remain off the Lebanese coasts.

The paper stresses that Reagan's decision to isolate Lebanon from the world means punishing Lebanon because it has refused to implement what it was asked to do, and more importantly because it has resisted and defeated the Zionist occupation and abrogated the ill-omened 17 May agreement.

The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* links Reagan's new measures against Lebanon with the moves of the sides to the Arab reactionary axis. It says: This axis is exerting new efforts to create an atmosphere which will convince the Arabs to accept what will take place in the negotiations that will begin in Amman this month between a U.S. delegation and a Jordanian-'Arafatist joint delegation preparatory to direct negotiations with Israel.

Concluding, the paper says: Thus, the Arab region is currently experiencing a very serious and critical period. This necessitates that all the Arab nationalist forces be more alert and vigilant than at any time before regarding what is taking place in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco, Washington, Tel Aviv, and elsewhere.

Reagan-Al-Asad Discuss Hijacking by Telephone

JN022025 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a telephone contact yesterday with President Hafiz al-Asad. The talk during this contact revolved around the release of the U.S. airliner passengers. AFP said in a dispatch from Washington that the White House announced that President Reagan held a telephone contact yesterday with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Asad Congratulates Gromyko on New Post

JN021331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT
2 Jul 85

["Text" of cable of congratulations by President Hafiz al-Asad to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 2 July]

[Text] I am pleased to convey to you heartfelt congratulations on your election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and to express sincere wishes of success in your second and new post.

The trust Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has placed in you by nominating you to this post, in addition to the trust that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet also placed in you by unanimously electing you, are proof of your high esteem for your long years of highly efficient service to your country.

Our numerous meetings with you have bolstered our respect for you and have made us further value your efforts over the past years to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, relations which we are confident will be further promoted and consolidated in all areas in the coming years.

Dear Comrade Andrey Gromyko, I wish you health and happiness and more success and prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Walid Junblatt

JN031142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
3 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, Lebanese minister of public works and leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, at 1230 today.

AL-BA'TH on Recent Clashes in Lebanon

JN020842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
2 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Opinion" column, under the headline "Lebanon and the Failure of the Grand Plot," *AL-BA'TH* says: Whenever

the suitable circumstances become available to close the Lebanese crisis file, and whenever the security situation in this fraternal country moves closer to positive stability and the Lebanese people turn to realizing the principles of reconciliation and reform, hostile forces both inside and outside Lebanon start creating alternative circumstances, disrupting the security situation, and working to undermine all the plans that the legitimate Lebanese authorities prepared for reform and for spreading state control over all Lebanese territory.

During the Israeli occupation of a large part of the Lebanese territory following the 1982 invasion, these forces entrusted Israel with the conspiratorial tasks. Now these forces are looking for agents for Israel and imperialism, and for mercenaries and traitors to Lebanon and the Arab nation to implement the task of spoiling the Lebanese situation by any means and at all costs. In the past, the secondary differences among certain Lebanese forces, parties, and organizations formed a suitable atmosphere for the work of these forces and for implementing their criminal plots in Lebanon. It seems that these contradictions are now a spent force. Therefore, the hostile forces have to invent new contradictions among the national ranks, through certain gangs that infiltrate the national ranks and which from time to time resort to fabricating a clash here or an explosion there, with the aim of opening the door for a comprehensive explosive situation in all areas. These forces should have learned a lesson from the clashes in southern Beirut — and to be more specific in the Palestinian camps. These forces exerted their utmost to prolong the fighting, liquidate the Palestinian and Amal comrades-in-arms, and split the Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion, which Damascus supports and endeavors to preserve. However, these clashes have ended, and in light of the Damascus agreement, have been transformed into a new healthy opportunity to increase the strength of the Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion and Syria's concern to preserve it. These developments thwarted the illusions of all the hostile forces.

Syria, which repeatedly warned, through its leader and struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, who received both the Lebanese and Palestinian leaders, warned against falling victim to side differences, which the enemies inflate and highlight. Syria believes that succumbing to these differences means surrender to the forces that are hostile to a unified, independent Lebanon and its future pan-Arab role. Syria, which has not allowed the external forces that tried their luck by striking against Lebanon to implement their grand plot, will not allow any other force, regardless of its position, to prevent the Lebanese people from advancing to their cherished future, for which they have been paying the price for over 10 years of suffering and anguish.

AL-THAWRAH on Israel's Economic Crisis

JN030925 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
3 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Israel's Crisis and the Capitulators' Impasse," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The economic crisis that is tightening its noose around the neck of the Israelis is the biggest and gravest of its kind since the establishment of the

Zionist entity, because it dealt a blow to the material as well as the psychological basis on which this entity is established. For the first time the Zionists are seen languishing under the heavy burden of their economic crisis. For the first time, the Israeli society is overwhelmed by internal problems that are tearing it apart. It is also the first time that the Zionists have personally realized the evaporation of the Zionist dream, which had previously blinded a great number of immigrants, deluded them, and forced them to leave their original homelands and emigrate to occupied Palestine, seeking secure lives in the promised land and in God's paradise on earth, as the Zionist fanatics used to say.

AL-THAWRAH adds: Yes, the Zionist entity is whining amid feelings of anger, indignation, bitterness, and disappointment. It is suffering from the psychological cracks that are afflicting the Israeli character and shaking the principles on which this character has relied since 1984. Thus, Israel is experiencing a stifling crisis in the full sense. The causes of this crisis primarily lie with the political and military failure of the Zionist policy of aggression and expansion in Lebanon.

The Zionist war machine's mad plot against Lebanon imposed an additional \$4 billion expenditure on the Israeli treasury, and this is the amount that the Zionists admit to. This plot paralyzed a great part of the Israeli working force, which was enlisted within the invasion forces to face the Syrian Army and the brave Lebanese national resistance fighters. Grave human losses that amounted to 10,000 casualties were incurred as a result of this adventure.

AL-THAWRAH says: Despite the expense and the losses, Israel could not realize any important achievement in Lebanon. The aggressive Zionist plans in Lebanon foundered on the strong, firm Syrian stand, which prevented Israel from realizing its aggressive, expansionist ambitions, and transformed the Israeli invasion into an economic, political, and human burden on the Zionist entity itself. The result was that the Israeli policy in Lebanon collapsed and the material, military, and economic pillars of Israel's great victory in Lebanon, represented by driving out the NATO forces, foiling the 17 May agreement, and forcing the Zionist forces to withdraw did not only save Lebanon from the danger of extinction, but also greatly contributed toward deepening the problems inside the Zionist entity and increasing the sharpness of its crises.

This bright result demonstrates the soundness of the line that Al-Asad's Syria is following, and reaffirms that this line is the only one that can ensure the Arabs' dignity and pride, guarantee victory, and defeat of the Zionists and imperialists. At the same time, this result exposes the nature of the role that 'Arafat is implementing with the Jordanian regime's cooperation. Through offering concessions, this role is aimed at reducing the pressure on the enemy and enabling it to catch its breath, gather its forces, and freeze its internal problems to overcome its current plight.

AL-THAWRAH concludes by saying: Is there anything meaner or more grotesque than the role of the axis of capitulation and surrender? In any case, we are reassured that the forces of capitulation have lost their influence and weight. Therefore, they are incapable of extended support to anyone, not even to themselves. The line of steadfastness and capitulation, represented by

Al-Asad's Syria, is holding the initiative because it possesses the factors of continuity and triumph. As long as the base of Arab steadfastness, represented by Syria, is strong and healthy — and it will remain so — its role will be an element of pressure on the camp of surrender and the base of aggression and expansion. This base of Arab steadfastness will continue to bring their crises, contradictions, and afflictions to a head; deprive them of secure, stable, and safe lives; and prevent the realization of their sick dreams.

Damascus on U.S.-Jordanian Joint Maneuvers

JN021511 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
2 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The stages that preceded and will follow direct negotiations between Israel and the Jordanian regime, which is allied with the 'Arafatist leaders — negotiations prepared by the United States and reactionaries — are becoming clearer every day. U.S. forces were stationed in Jordan, and the joint maneuvers between both countries' forces are new evidence of this.

The recent Jordanian-Egyptian maneuvers have proven that the U.S. security alliance in the region has become a fait accompli and that the United States has prepared political and military plans for imposing solutions and hegemony on the Arab world. The question is: What is the objective of the U.S.-Jordanian joint maneuvers which coincide with similar exercises conducted by U.S. 6th Fleet units and Israeli Naval and Air Forces? The unequivocal fact is that the United States cannot be concerned about training the Jordanian Army for waging battles against Israel. The disputable point in this respect is: Has Jordan mastered the U.S. game or is it party to this game? Is the U.S.-Israeli alliance completed by a U.S.-Jordanian alliance?

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz answered all these questions when he offered protection to Arab regimes which reconcile with Israel. U.S. military presence in Jordan implements this offer by the U.S. Administration.

We cannot separate U.S. military threats from joint military efforts by leaders of the U.S. alliance in the region, represented by the rulers of Israel, Cairo, Amman, Baghdad, and the 'Arafatist leaders. Otherwise, what is the denominator of all forms of activities made by all these leaders, while the United States does

not hide its intentions against the Arab nation and its decisive issues.

If U.S. efforts failed to harm the Syrian flank by 'Arafatist sedition in Lebanon, this does not mean that the series of U.S. plots would stop. This also does not mean that the parties to the U.S. plot would not be given new missions to arrange the Arab situation in the service of the U.S. decision. The United States has revealed all its assets in the region to make them take part in the comprehensive plot. This plot is following two parallel integral lines, that is, the line of military activity and the line of political activity supported by Arab reaction and deviance from the Palestinian militant line.

Syria realizes it is the target and that the leaders of the new U.S. alliance only fear the Syrian stand, which prevents them from following their path, because this stand is in harmony with the aspirations of all Arabs. The United States and its Arab agents believe that Syria may weaken in the face new threats. In this belief they are in fact deceiving themselves. Syria knows that the plotters will not be satisfied with muscle flexing. Syria is confident of itself and will not submit to such blackmail.

Therefore, the United States and its Zionist and Arab reactionary allies will continue with their errors to harm the Syrian stand, which is committed to truth and the firm pan-Arab creed. As long as Syria realizes that U.S.-Jordanian military cooperation is not in the interest of Arabs, that Israeli crises can only be overcome by a new Israeli aggression, and that U.S. logic only knows plotting and concocting aggressive plans, Syria is capable of defining its objectives and formulating plans that can upset U.S. formulas, regardless of the fronts of this formula and the parties participating in it.

The calculations which Syria used in its battle against the enemies of the Arabs took into consideration that all the U.S. assets of agents, defeatists, and deviants will play their role in carrying out the mission serving the U.S. decision. Therefore, Syria was not and will not be surprised, because its calculations are based on strategic balance, because Syria is confident that the fire in the Middle East will not stop at regional or geographical borders, and because this fire will destroy all sides.

Regardless of the size of the U.S.-reactionary-Israeli alliance, it will not be greater than the size of Arab Syrian readiness, so that the result of any battle will be in the interest of Arab struggle.

300 Shi'ite Detainees Released From 'Atlit 3 July
TA030657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0650 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Israel this morning released 300 of the Shi'ites detained in 'Atlit. The 300 Shi'ites who were released are now on their way to Rosh Haniqra. Our correspondent Gershon Meller reports they are traveling in 10 buses. The convoy is escorted by police and security forces vehicles. From Rosh Haniqra they will be transported to Ra's a-Bayyadah, where they will be handed over to the International Red Cross. Our correspondent reports that hundreds of journalists and photographers of local and international media are covering the event.

One reporting team even set up a temporary transmission station to transmit the photographs abroad via a communications satellite. Other teams are using helicopters to take aerial photographs.

Peres Praises U.S. Handling of Hijacking
TA030601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0536 GMT
3 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday praised U.S. handling of the hijacking affair. That was a brilliant political operation, Shim'on Peres told the members of the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce. Our correspondent Jacky Mizrahi cites the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Mizrahi] We are glad that the TWA passengers were released and reached the free world safely, the prime minister told the members of the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce yesterday. In my opinion, the prime minister said, this was a brilliant political operation by the United States, which took care to obtain the release of the hostages without compromising its antiterror positions.

[Peres, in English] I think it was a brilliant political operation. The United States was able to free the passengers without compromising on its position facing the danger of terror.

[Mizrahi] The prime minister said that in his opinion, the free world should continue to tread the same path, adding that he expressed this to the U.S. President and Secretary of State Shultz.

Referring to Israel's role in the affair, the prime minister said he was glad Israel was able to help the United States in the only way possible — namely, not compromising our antiterror positions. This is not the end of this problem, Peres said. In the future, we will have to jointly face terrorism which will harm innocent people rather than any particular country, and we must defend our citizens against these dangers.

Most of the prime minister's remarks were dedicated to Israel's economic condition. The prime minister explained to the participants the main points of the economic problems and the importance of the economic plan which is about to be implemented.
 [End recording]

Reaction to New Economic Plan Continues

Peres Comments

TA030822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 3 Jul 85 p. 2

[Report by Mikhal Yudelman]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday rejected the Histadrut's claim that the new economic decrees constitute a 30-per cent wage cut, stating that the cut would be 10 or 12 per cent.

Speaking at the annual convention of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce, Peres said that the economic measures will help Israel's ties with the U.S. He noted that Israel will sell many government-owned industries in order to encourage private and public investment and as part of the government's gradual withdrawal from the capital market.

Government, Histadrut To Talk

TA021459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The finance minister has said that tomorrow the government will negotiate with the Histadrut in order to reach an agreement on compensation for the workers. Mr Moda'i expressed his sorrow over today's general strike. He was speaking at the 45th conference of Magen David Adom's friends in the United States. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Salman.

The minister also said that when he took up his position as finance minister he found a ruined market, a distorted economy with many problems, and a very dangerous situation. The plan currently being implemented is, in his opinion, the only way in which to heal the economy.

Moda'i Notes Economic Situation

TA021559 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1455 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 2 Jul (ITIM) — The State of Israel is on the verge of bankruptcy. The country's citizens, including those who are striking today, know that they will have to bear the additional heavy burden of the new economic plan, because otherwise the alternative will be very grave: mass unemployment, increased emigration from Israel, and great suffering for many sectors in the population. This was said by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i at the annual conference of the friends of Magen David Adom from the United States, which was held today at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel.

The finance minister stressed that the economic program is an emergency plan aimed at healing the country's economy and reducing inflation to a rate of 3-4 percent per month within 3 months.

Moda'i pointed out that Israel currently spends more than half its general budget on two things alone: 38 percent of the budget

is allocated for the repayment of debts, including debts incurred since the oil crisis and the worldwide recession, and the Yom Kippur war, which cost Israel approximately \$7 billion. In spite of the donations and grants from abroad, the energy crisis and our loss of Iranian oil supplies forced Israel to seek other and more distant sources, and at the time Israel paid more than 10 percent of its GNP in purchasing a single commodity — oil.

The other area is defense, which eats up 20 percent of the budget, the finance minister explained.

"We are back to square one. Our coffers are empty, and we do not have enough time," Moda'i said while emphasizing the need to choose the only acceptable path, and that is to reduce the standard of living and "not to spend more than we have."

Peres Meets With Histadrut

TA021658 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1605 GMT 2 Jul 85

["Communique by the Histadrut Labor Federation's Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 2 Jul (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conferred this afternoon with Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar and the chairman of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department, Hayim Haberfeld, to determine the phases of the dialogue between the government and the Histadrut on all issues pertaining to salaries and wage agreements in the wake of the new economic plan and the decision made to this effect at a joint session of the Labor Party Bureau, the Knesset Alignment faction, and the Labor Party delegates to the Histadrut Central Committee.

The meeting was held at the Prime Minister's Office in the Knesset building, shortly after the Knesset approved the specifics of the economic plan.

Our correspondent has learned that Qeysar and Haberfeld made it unambiguously clear to Peres that, both as a matter of principle and as a matter of fact, the Histadrut cannot accept the government's measures pertaining to salaries and wage agreements. The Histadrut leaders told the prime minister that the Histadrut would issue a unilateral order to all public and private employers to pay the next cost-of-living increment on time, according to the agreement that is valid until April 1986.

It was also agreed with the prime minister that the question of salaries and wage agreements, including dismissals from work, would only be effected after negotiations. This decision came in the wake of the Histadrut's steadfast position which was accepted in the previous joint session. It was also decided to immediately set up a joint Finance Ministry-Histadrut team whose duty would be to look into the possibilities of arriving at an accord between the sides.

In the event of differences of opinion within the team, the decision would be submitted to a higher rank which would include the prime minister, the finance minister, the Histadrut secretary general and the chairman of the Trade Union Department.

Alignment, Labor Support

TA021543 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Prior to the vote of confidence held in the Knesset, the Alignment faction and the Labor Party Bureau passed a resolution in support of the government's decision and of the prime minister. The faction calls on the government to adopt measures to enable a fair distribution of the burden and to enter a dialogue with the Histadrut Labor Federation about the wage agreements. The meeting was highlighted by an energetic and emotional speech delivered by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Asher Fisch reports:

About 100 representatives of the Knesset Alignment faction, Labor Party Bureau, and Workers Councils convened today prior to the Knesset session to discuss the economic plan. The main topic of the meeting was the relations between the government and the Histadrut — both of which are at present led by the Alignment — and the economic plan that led to a rift between them and to the strike called by the Histadrut today to protest against the government.

As said, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres delivered an energetic and emotional speech. He began by saying: I am not glad about the situation that has been created but I do not regret the measures that have been adopted. Mr Peres turned to Yisra'el Qeysar, the secretary general of the Histadrut, and told him: You said we are on the eve of an economic Yom Kippur. Were those just words or is it the truth? Had we entered a comprehensive dialogue, the process would have taken 1 to 2 months; our foreign currency would have run out; we would have reached a rate of inflation of 2000 percent; we would have amassed piles of shekels but they would have been just pieces of paper; democracy is neither a piece of paper nor old rags.

The prime minister went on to say: Previous governments obtained money from three sources. They printed it, they borrowed it, and now \$11 out of \$23 billion have to go to repaying loans. What sort of a budget they left us? How can we work this way? A third source was the money received from the United States which was irresponsibly squandered and thrown down the drain. The Likud does not interest me, what interests me is the country. The party is over now. It is beneath you to heed the demagoguery of the right; start being patriotic workers, he noted.

Seeking to emphasize the national responsibility for the measures adopted and replying to Yisra'el Qeysar, Peres said: You said we should take money from companies and capital owners. You know what capital is and you know who stands behind it. There is \$15 billion of which \$3 billion is in pension funds. Do any of you suggest that we should touch any of it? Of course not, he replied rhetorically. Peres noted that one third of this capital is invested in savings programs, most of them belonging to workers, including the elderly. What will an old man who wants to redeem his savings feel if the government took part of the money from him? The companies, Peres pointed out, also include some owned by the Histadrut. One quarter of the economy belongs to the Histadrut and one of the largest banks, the Hapo'alim Bank, is ours and we must also say that.

Referring to the emergency decrees, the prime minister said: When a fascist regime comes to power here it will not resort to the precedent of emergency decrees, it will do what it pleases in any event. We are issuing emergency decrees today to prevent a fascist regime from coming to power.

As said, the Alignment faction passed a resolution in support of the government and the prime minister, calling for a dialogue with the Histadrut, and for a fair distribution of the burden. Only three members of the Labor Party Bureau voted against the resolution, as opposed to some 100 members who voted in favor of it.

Likud Supports Plan

*TA021843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
2 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] Prior to the vote of confidence held in the Knesset, the Likud faction held a meeting to discuss the government's economic plan and expressed its support for it. In the meeting, Knesset members criticized several clauses in the plan. However, most of them — including Ministers Arens and Qatzav who voted against the plan in the Cabinet — said the plan should now be supported and that everything must be done to have it succeed. Two Knesset members, Dov Shilansky and David Magen, expressed their lack of confidence in the government because of the plan and Ta'arov Shamay left the meeting hall during the vote. Ministers Sharir and Nisim were absent from the faction's meeting. Our correspondent Hemi Bar-Yosef reports:

The Likud faction convened this morning amid glum feelings. Seven of the 10 Likud ministers voted against the economic plan in the Cabinet meeting. Many Knesset members were also critical of some parts of the plan. Eliyahu Ben-Elisar said: Decisions to cut the budget have been made on three or four occasions but they have never been implemented, so why should anything be different this time? The people were justified in greeting the decisions with a lack of faith and anxiety. Yig'al Kohen-Orgad argued that indications in the field make it hard to believe that the decision to fire government workers will be carried out, just to cite one example. Ari'el Weinstein and Gid'on Gadot came out against the emergency decrees, whereas Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo and Knesset Member Miryam Glazer-Taasa spoke about the burden imposed, first and foremost, on the weaker strata.

However, in the end, almost all the speakers — including Ministers Arens and Qatzav who voted against the plan in the Cabinet — agreed that now that the plan has been approved by most ministers all should support it and do everything to have it succeed. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who summed up the debate, noted that the differences of opinion were legitimate but that this is the only plan at hand at present that can rescue the economy.

[Begin Shamir recording] It is hard to say that in the wake of the all-night marathon session we arrived at a perfect creation. However, I have no doubt that if this plan enjoys maximum support and if it is implemented — even if it is not full successful but only partially so — the situation will considerably improve,

and this improvement will enable us to make progress and to adopt better and more convincing measures in the future. [End recording]

Despite Shamir's remarks and Finance Minister Moda'i's explanations, three Knesset members urged that support for the plan be withheld. Ya'arov Shamay said: I met workers yesterday who make 300,000 or 400,000 shekels a month. The electricity and water rates have gone up, subsidies have been cut. So how do you think they are going to support their families? Shamay left the meeting hall during the vote.

Two who voted against the plan were Dov Shilansky and David Magen. Magen was the only one who despite the decision on faction discipline also voted against the government in the vote of confidence held in the Knesset.

Plan Seen as 'Preparatory'

*TA030622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] In the deliberations which preceded the presentation of the economic plan, it was said that the plan only constitutes a preparatory stage before the introduction of a comprehensive plan for the stabilization of the currency and a total clamp down on inflation. This has been learned by our economic affairs correspondent.

Our correspondent says that one option raised in the deliberations was that of using the possibility of reaching minimum inflation within the coming months, to be followed by the cancellation of the economic linkage system and the stabilization of the currency, perhaps also by changing it. Other options raised were the adoption of a linkage between the shekel and the dollar or a basket of currencies. Our correspondent notes that deliberations on these issues are kept under a strict shroud of secrecy.

Ministries To Submit Cuts

*TA030434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] The economy is off the operating table this morning and on its feet again. Stock exchange trade is resuming. Our commentator on capital market affairs Hayim Ben-Dor believes that the public should exercise caution in its investments. According to his estimation, the rate of index-linked bonds will rise in the wake of the high indexes expected in the coming months, while dollar-linked bonds and regulated bank shares which are also linked to the dollar will not rise at the full rate of the devaluation. Our commentator says it is also expected that some investors will shift over to shekel channels of investment.

The Histadrut and the government are beginning negotiations. In the coming days the government will not implement emergency decrees regarding dismissals and wage reductions. The Histadrut for its part will not call for strikes. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the Histadrut would like to achieve a total cancellation of the emergency decrees.

The government ministries have to submit to the Finance Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office the detailed list of cuts in their activities within 2 weeks. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that according to the government decision, cuts will already take effect this month. A follow-up unit will be set up at the Prime Minister's Office to supervise the implementation of the cuts.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT, MA'ARIV Comment
TA030904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0800 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* says that despite the government's victory in the Knesset vote of confidence on the economic plan, one should not envy its position: 20 of the government's supporters absented themselves from the Knesset plenary hall so as to refrain from supporting the plan, and these included Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Histadrut Secretary Yisra'el Qeysar. The paper asks how the prime minister can turn to the people with such support for the economic plan.

MA'ARIV says it is especially difficult to understand the logic which motivated the seven Likud ministers to vote against the economic plan in the Cabinet. Do they not understand that if the plan fails and we face an economic crisis, they will not be able to save themselves by saying that they voted against? Collective responsibility will apply also to Cabinet members who did not resign on the day the economic plan was approved. It is some consolation that they decided to support the approval of the plan in the Knesset. It is to be hoped that the Histadrut leaders, too, will prefer to work from within to repair the faults in the plan.

Shamir 'Demands' U.S. Not Negotiate With PLO
TA281754 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
 1715 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he is concerned about the leniency shown in the United States toward the PLO, and about the fact that there are those in Washington who are willing to accept the PLO as a partner in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This is reported by our political correspondent Yoram Ronen. Yitzhaq Shamir made these remarks to Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Mr Shamir also told Jeane Kirkpatrick that the PLO has not abandoned the path of terror, and recent events prove it is still the central pillar of the terrorist organizations. The vice prime minister demands that the United States return to its traditional stance, which completely rejects negotiations with the PLO.

President Herzog Congratulates Gromyko on Election
TA021831 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1735 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 2 Jul (ITIM) — President Hayim Herzog today sent a congratulatory message to the new president of the Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko.

The president writes in his message: "My best wishes on the occasion of your election to the supreme post of president of the Soviet Union. Your election is but another step in an extraordinary career, parts of which are engraved in the heart of the Israeli people whose history will forever note your personal contribution in the fateful period of 1947 to 1948."

It should be noted that President Herzog has a personal acquaintance with Gromyko whom he met last with the-then foreign minister, the late Yig'al Allon, while he was Israel's ambassador to the United Nations.

Energy Ministry Director Leaves for Egypt
TA301801 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1732 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 30 Jun (ITIM) — This evening the director general of the Energy Ministry, Dr Natan Arad, left for Egypt at the head of a delegation that includes the ministry's chief scientist and the head of its Planning Department.

The delegation members will spend a week in Egypt as guests of Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Mahir Abazah. The delegation has taken with it an invitation by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal to Abazah to visit Israel.

The delegation members will meet with Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, who visited Israel recently, and most of their talks will focus on cooperation between Egypt and Israel in the development of solar energy sources, the use of coal to produce electricity, and other issues involving the various fields of energy.

Egypt 'Prepared' To Open Cultural Center
TA010957 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Egypt is prepared to open an "Egyptian cultural center" in Israel, as part of the implementation of the normalization agreements and as an expression of its wish to improve relations between the two countries. The establishment of the center was recently approved by President Husni Mubarak.

Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires, has informed Israeli officials of the Egyptian president's decision. According to Basyuni, the improvement in cultural relations would be coupled with the implementation of the agreements on trade and tourism which is expected to take place shortly.

Israeli political sources noted that Egypt has generally reacted with "great restraint" to the difficulties within the Israeli Government over transferring the Tabah issue to international arbitration. It is assessed in Jerusalem that the Egyptians are prepared to be patient on this matter, hoping that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will make good on this firm declaration on the issue and will succeed in passing the proposal in the Cabinet.

At the same time, Egypt adheres to its position that arbitration rather than conciliation is the best way to settle the dispute over

Tabah. The Egyptian position was voiced in a meeting held between the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors in Washington, Muhammad al-Ridi and Me'ir Rosenne, as well as on other occasions. The ambassadors also discussed other issues, including the hijacking of the TWA airliner. In meetings with Israeli diplomats, U.S. officials noted that all the reports coming from Egypt indicate that Cairo is serious in its willingness to improve relations with Israel. As Cairo sees it, however, the Egyptian ambassador can not return to Tel Aviv before the "letter of arbitration" over Tabah is concluded.

Kimche Discusses UNIFIL Deployment With UN's Aime
TA280950 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime conferred with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in Jerusalem yesterday. They discussed the crisis in relations between Israel and UNIFIL following the kidnapping of Finnish soldiers by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], and the possible deployment of UNIFIL forces in the south.

Israel's official position still opposes such a proposal. However, it has been learned — albeit unofficially — that Israel might consider the possibility of deploying UNIFIL soldiers, on condition that they cooperate with the ASL.

Relations With Finland Expected To Improve
TA021652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] An affair which we have already managed to forget is still causing a storm in Finland: the affair of the UNIFIL soldiers who were kidnapped by the army of southern Lebanon. Israel's ambassador in Finland, Yehuda Horem, has said now that a new version of the affair has surfaced, an improvement is expected in Israeli-Finnish relations. He was basing his facts on remarks also made by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, who also expressed the hope that relations would improve. The Finnish press is publishing contradictory versions of the kidnapping, gleaned from remarks made by two Finnish colonels who had been in the region. This is the reason why the public is again not totally convinced that the IDF and ASL are to blame. This was reported by our correspondent in Scandinavia, Eliyahu Zehavi.

Commentator Examines 'Coexistence' With Shi'ites
TA301733 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "The Shi'ite Option"]

[Text] Those who faithfully follow the defense minister's remarks, and those who also try to apply them to the shaping of Israel's policy in Lebanon, will discover a very gloomy and depressing situation. Yitzhaq Rabin, in his remarks on and analyses of the situation in Lebanon, usually reveals a sober approach. The problem arises when the sober analyses are translated into instructions and implementation in the field. In

some mysterious way, the manner in which the defense minister verbally instructs the security forces in the north contradicts the ideas he has mentally formulated.

Last week the defense minister lectured at Tel Aviv University during a study day devoted to the situation in Lebanon following the IDF withdrawal. The main point of his speech could be found in one key sentence: "Eventually Israeli-Shi'ite coexistence in southern Lebanon must be achieved, and it must also be understood that there is no escape from such coexistence." This was not the first time Yitzhaq Rabin has emphasized the need to reach agreements with the Shi'ite community. The defense minister believes that such a dialogue is possible through the Amal organization which is the dominant factor among the Shi'ite community throughout Lebanon.

That was the sober analysis. In practice, things look slightly different. While the minister calls for Israeli-Shi'ite coexistence, and even expresses understanding of the difficulties Amal leader Nabih Birri faces in trying to reach a dialogue with Israel, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Lahd, is shelling Shi'ite villages north of the security strip. If there is a tested way of keeping Amal away from Israel, and of confusing Nabih Birri, then it is Israel's agreement to remain silent about Lahd's bombardments. The Shi'ite villages in southern Lebanon which are being shelled by Gen Lahd are Amal and thus potentially Nabih Birri's main support. The inhabitants of those villages, and other people in the region, regard Lahd's army as the IDF's operational arm. It is an open secret that the fodder for the ASL's cannons comes from Israel, and that Gen Lahd is in fact totally under IDF control. Thus, the shelling of the Shi'ite villages is considered unreserved Israeli support for the war of annihilation against the Shi'ite community.

The shells falling in Yatar and Kafra do not help make the Shi'ites more sympathetic to the idea of peaceful coexistence with Israel. Rather, they reinforce the radical forces within the community, and push many youngsters into the arms of the Hezbollah organization. It is very doubtful that the defense minister is trying to reinforce the extremists within the Shi'ite organizations who are calling for the liberation of Jerusalem from the hands of infidels.

The defense minister's acceptance of the shelling of the Shi'ite villages in southern Lebanon is a symptom of a strange phenomenon pervading the defense establishment. A significant number of policymakers and their advisers are torn between the desire to continue to lean on the Christian minority in Lebanon and the sober knowledge that without Amal, quiet cannot be achieved in southern Lebanon. The defense establishment has still not come to terms with the fact that there is no way to simultaneously utilize the Christian option and the Shi'ite option. No doubt this is difficult and unpleasant, but we have no alternative but to choose between them.

Theoretically, the defense minister again has no doubt that Israel must approach Amal and adopt a Shi'ite orientation. During his speech at Tel Aviv University, Defense Minister Rabin said that "there is reason enough to assume that the Shi'ites will do their best to prevent the PLO from regaining control over the area from Beirut to the international border." This is exactly Israel's

aim as well — to prevent armed and hostile Palestinians from entrenching near the border. However, further remarks by the defense minister essentially contain another contradiction: "The IDF will come to the aid of the local forces in the security zone in the event that they are attacked by external forces." Knowing full well that Amal denies the existence of the ASL, and is fighting it in a war of annihilation, it must be clear to the defense minister that those forces attacked by external fighters belong to Amal. Thus, according to the minister's viewpoint, there will be no choice but for the IDF to act against Nabih Birri's men.

It seems as though Yitzhaq Rabin does not flinch at this possibility. "If it become apparent that Amal has decided to escalate the struggle," the defense minister claims, "we may have to confront this organization, but with the clear aim of striving to achieve coexistence with it." Similarly, the defense minister has not learned the lessons of the "iron-fist policy" which he initiated in Lebanon. The closing of the crossings on the Al-'Awwali River, the searches, and the detentions in the Shi'ite villages — all these have fanned the flames of hatred of community members toward Israel. The chance to assuage these feelings, which has come about with the almost total evacuation of IDF forces from Lebanon, will be completely missed if an armed confrontation between the IDF and Amal develops, as the defense minister foresees.

It is very doubtful that after a confrontation it would be possible to restore relations and achieve the desired coexistence. There is more reason to suppose that the results of such a confrontation

would be more radicalism among the Shi'ites, the overthrow of Nabih Birri, and the strengthening of the Hezbollah. All these developments would not be to our advantage.

Israeli policymakers can no longer have it both ways. They must make clearcut decisions — even under the uncertain conditions currently existing in southern Lebanon. Adopting a policy that is characterized by confusion will certainly not help to maintain security in southern Lebanon, and will only make calm on the northern border harder to attain.

The defense minister should opt for the Shi'ite option with all the doubts this entails. He should make a concerted effort to find ways to encourage the Shi'ites to work toward practical coexistence with us. He should avoid making public statements about his desire for and his attempts to reach a dialogue with Amal, because this publicity prevents Nabih Birri from responding to these attempts to talk. Rabin should turn the defense establishment's efforts toward quiet work in the field and to secret contacts with Birri's representatives.

Despite all the moral restrictions, we should help Amal to gradually take control over the ASL, and to eventually convert it into a local Shi'ite military force.

Although in the short term, the Shi'ite option might not ensure quiet on the northern border, it contains a not so insignificant chance of achieving quiet in the long term.

Burundi Confirms Membership in Trade Area

*LD271400 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 26 Jun 85*

[Text] The Republic of Burundi today confirmed its membership of the east and southern Africa Preferential Trade Area [PTA]. Accordingly, the Burundian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia handed over the confirmation document this afternoon to the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] and affirmed that his country will not spare any effort to effect implementation of the PTA's objectives.

In a speech on receiving the approval document, the ECA deputy secretary expressed pleasure at the approval of membership by Burundi, which has so far had observer status. Among the 18 PTA states, 15 of them have approved the PTA agreement and are recognized as members.

ECOWAS Finance Ministers Meet in Lome

*AB011810 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] The 17th session of the Council of Ministers of Finance of the Economic Community of West African States opened this morning in the banquet room of the Rally of the Togolese People Hall in Lome. Today's meeting follows that of the Technical

Commission and of the ad hoc ministerial committee on the construction of the executive secretariat headquarters and that of the ECOWAS Fund. The ECOWAS finance ministers and their experts have a tight schedule since they have 2 days within which to examine several reports of the Technical Commission, and of the ad hoc ministerial committee which ended their meetings in our capital on Friday.

The ministers will also examine ways and means of ensuring the payment of dues by member-states of the organization, before drawing up the agenda for the conference of heads of state and government which will take place in Lome from 4-6 July 1985.

Burkina's Barro Arrives for Meeting

AB272140 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Lome, 27 Jun (AFP) — Justin Damo Barro, Burkina Faso's minister of financial resources, arrived on Wednesday in Lome where he will preside over the meeting of the Board of Governors of the ECOWAS Fund which begins on Friday.

The 3-day board meeting will precede the ECOWAS Council of Ministers' meeting which opens early next week as a prelude to the ECOWAS summit scheduled to take place from 4 to 6 July in Lome.

ALGERIA

Messaadia's Official Visit to PRC Analyzed

LD021449 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 2/7/85 (APS) — The official visit of Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the CC [Central Committee] Permanent Secretariat, in the People's Republic of China ended on Sunday.

This visit was particularly characterized by political talks between the FLN party delegation and the Chinese Communist Party as it was preceded to the setting up of working groups in order to examine means to reinforce the friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. [Sentence as received]

Referring to the bilateral relations, the Chinese official expressed the satisfaction of his country's political leadership before the development of links between the two parties and the two countries in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

During these talks, Mr Messaadia was to recall the historical account of the FLN party, the work of the national edification as well as the Algerian external policy. They also examined the friendship ties uniting the Chinese and the Algerian peoples. The topical international problems, the necessity establish a new world economic order, the South-South cooperation were also deeply dealt with. In this connection, Mr Messaadia reaffirmed the constant positions of the Algerian revolution in its support to the just causes in the world and its adhesion to the non-interference principles and the peoples' right to self-determination.

LIBYA

U.S. Plans for Beirut Airport 'Undisguised Interference'

LD030859 Tripoli JANA in English 0819 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, Shawal 16, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. President Reagan announced on Monday [1 July] that the American Government will take measures to close Beirut's airport.

A State Department official said that the purpose of this measure is to disrupt the traffic at that airport. He explained that the first stage will be making the airport not fit for use. This U.S. Government action is a challenge to the Arab governments and an undisguised interference in their internal affairs. By this they treat the Arab states as though they are states within the U.S.

Sudanese Defense Minister Holds Meeting in Benghazi

LD021232 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Al Bayan al Awwal, Shawal 15, July 2, (JANA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and defence minister met yesterday with the Sudanese brothers in Benghazi Municipality.

Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, the Sudanese minister spoke at this meeting confirming that the Sudanese Armed Forces consider themselves an integral part of the Sudanese people.

He dealt with the problems created by the regime of stooge Numayri of bad planning, chaos and other ordeals which caused many economic and social difficulties in various parts of Sudan.

He said, the Sudanese people must stand with their Armed Forces in one line to get away from these ordeals and rebuilding of the progressing Sudan which had been ruined during the last 16 years by the regime of stooge Numayri who misled the world by his deception and oppressive policies."

He praised the support given by the people of the Jamahiriya to their Sudanese brothers and said this support contributed largely and effectively to providing Sudan with emergency relief which exceed all help given by all countries a matter which has a good and effective impact on the Sudanese people.

He went on to say, "By the name of the Sudanese people I thank the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, Brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and the brotherly Libyan Arab people for these supports and standing with the Sudanese people during the years of injustice and oppression chaining them by the regime of the deposed stooge Numayri."

Bulgarian Planning, Defense Officials Arrive

LD301950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA) — Lieutenant General Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and General (Doyan Sabis), deputy minister of defense, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who were accompanied by a Bulgarian delegation, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Maltese President, Delegation Arrive on Visit

LD022018 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli 2 July (JANA) — Mrs Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

A warm welcome was accorded to the Maltese president and Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the forefront of those on hand to welcome her. Also taking part in the welcome were: Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the Maltese charge d'affaires in Tripoli, the secretary of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau in Malta, a number of officers of the Armed Forces and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriya.

Mrs Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, was accompanied by a delegation including Dr Alex Scceberras Trigona, foreign minister; Mr Martin Zammit, secretary of the Office of the Maltese Prime Minister; Mr Alfred (Caley) director

of protocol and Mrs (Azzopardi) secretary of the Office of the President of the Republic.

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives PLO Envoy, 'Arafat Message
AB021822 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
 1430 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] This morning Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state, received in audience the PLO ambassador in Nouakchott. At the end of the audience, the PLO envoy told reporters that he had delivered a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, to his brother and friend. The envoy also added that their talks centered on the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Middle East.

Cabinet Approves 1985-88 Economic Program
AB021838 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
 1430 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met on 30 June 1985 in an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state. The council examined and approved the draft economic and financial redress program for the 1985-88 period. This program has become necessary because of the extent of imbalance of our country's economy.

In fact, throughout the last decade the growth rate of our economy was very weak; gross domestic product was about 0.6 percent per year in real terms from 1980 to 1984, in spite of an investment rate — about 35 percent of the GDP — which was among the highest in the west African subregion. During the same period, the budget and balance of payments was characterized by large deficits — about 7.085 billion ouguiya and more than 13 billion ouguiya, respectively, as of 31 December 1984. These deficits were mainly due to the excessive level of debt which was at least \$1.7 billion or 135 billion ouguiya as of 31 December 1984, the rapid expansion of importation, and a stagnation and even a decline in exportations.

The causes of this imbalance are, among other things, the persistent drought, the international economic crisis, the improper choice of investments, and bad management. If some of these causes are outside the control of our country, others like bad management and improper choice of investment can certainly be brought under control; the success of this redress program will depend on the extent to which these causes can be brought under control.

The aims of this program of economic and financial redress are not only to stabilize the economy in the short term, but also to prepare the conditions for the best economic growth. However, the level of our country's external debt henceforth imposes a moderate rate of investment. Projects have been selected accord-

ing to strategies. Thus priority has been given to rehabilitation and maintenance projects as well as productive projects.

MOROCCO

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives in Rabat for Official Visit
LD021655 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
 1500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Rabat today for an official visit to Morocco.

Tariq 'Aziz made a statement to newsmen on his arrival about the aim of this visit. He said:

[Begin recording] I would first of all like to express my joy at visiting sister Morocco. I bear a verbal message from the president to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II. This message is in connection with the current Arab conditions and the subject of the summit conference called for by His Majesty King Hassan. [End recording]

Senegalese Foreign Minister Fall Arrives
LD012232 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
 2200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of Senegal, Ibrahima Fall, arrived tonight in Morocco for an official visit. He was welcomed by the minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, 'Abd el-Latif Filali.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Views Numayri, Armed Militias
NC011324 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jul (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has said that the joint defense treaty and integration with Egypt are actually a reflection of previously existing bonds between the two countries and that their (?abrogation) is out of the question.

This came in an interview with the Lebanese weekly *AL-SAYYAD*, which will appear in its 3 July edition. Siwar al-Dhahab also said that the Sudanese soldiers fought in Egyptian ditches in the 1967 and 1973 wars. We expect our Egyptian brothers to stand with us in Sudan if we face any threat, and I whole heartedly endorse everything that Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said in this respect, Siwar al-Dhahab added. He also stressed that Sudan is earnestly seeking a closer Arab stand and is anxious to contribute in every possible way to the resolution of the Arab world's problems, chief of which are the Palestinian problem and the issue of Lebanon.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that the issue of southern Sudan is a national one, and that all parties in Sudan, both southern or

northern, must take part in finding a radical solution. He said that the Military Council is preparing to call a comprehensive conference soon to resolve the issue.

Asked whether John Garang would attend this conference, Siwar al-Dhahab said: If Garang does not come when he should, he will find himself completely isolated, because all of the southerners in Sudan are anxious to see a resolution of the issue.

Asked about the conflicts among some parties and about the affiliation of some of these parties' armed militias with various Arab forces that are in conflict, Siwar al-Dhahab said: Certain groups trained some of these militias, some of which arrived in Sudan bearing weapons and wearing distinctive uniforms.

We, as the country's Armed Forces, have stripped these militias of their weapons and even of their uniforms. We absolutely refuse to permit any kind of arms, or the existence of any organizations that resemble military organizations or militias, for were we to do so our situation would be even more dangerous than that in Lebanon.

Asked whether Al-Qadhdhafi requested that the Sudanese Armed Forces recall members of the Revolutionary Committees, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: This is true, and I reject this request. Some members of the militias that received training in Libya asked to return to our Armed Forces, and we rejected that. They were not actually members of the Armed Forces before. Even were we to suppose, for the sake of argument, that some of them were originally members of the Armed Forces, we cannot permit them to return to the Army's ranks.

Referring to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: We have maintained a clear position from the outset: That which satisfies our Palestinian brothers, in their capacity as the sole official representative of the Palestinian people, definitely satisfies us.

As long as the legitimate Palestinian representatives now act with Jordan and Egypt, we have no choice but to respond to the Palestinian desire. They have chosen this course, and we must support them.

On the possible return of Numayri, he said that there are some groups in Sudan that have demanded that he be brought back. But as a responsible state, we have received no official request to bring him back, either from these groups or from the coalition that represents all of the Sudanese.

As long as we have received no such demand, we cannot ask the brothers in Egypt to return Numayri. At any rate, we do not really expect a consensus of Sudanese opinion on the issue, which we need to request that Numayri be returned.

Asked whether Sudan would like to engage in mediation to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said: We have been thinking about this. We are seeking formulas that would be acceptable to both sides, so that we can end this war.

Dafallah, Ayyub Discuss Arab Unity, Summit Meeting

Al-Jazuli Dafallah

NC030611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2120 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah by unidentified Cairo Radio correspondent in Khartoum on the "Dialogue With an Official" program; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah: In light of President Husni Mubarak's visit and talks with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, what is the next step that will be taken to develop Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation?

[Dafallah] We in Sudan never fail to point out that our relations with the Egyptian people are greater than words or laws. They stem from our common history, heritage, and interests, and from the love between our people. The legal aspects of this relationship, as well as the links between our two governments, will always be weaker than the ties between our people. We always view our relations with Egypt from this perspective and on this level.

I believe these ties should develop gradually over time, as a successful step is better than one that is too hasty. It is better to be certain of one step and then to follow it with others. This prevents the recurrence of past mistakes made by other Arab countries. The failure of attempts to unite Egypt and Syria, as well as other abortive attempts at unity and cooperation among several Arab countries come to mind. I greatly admire the experiences of the Arab Gulf countries, which no one ever talks about. I believe that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan is one of the pioneers of unity, as he welded the emirates into a single Arab country without any ballyhoo. Now the Gulf states act within the framework of Gulf cooperation.

All these are genuine and original steps toward unity, which are free of one-upsmanship and fanfare. We would also like our actions to be gradual, positive, objective, and well thought out.

[Correspondent] Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah: Efforts are now being made to convene an Arab summit to discuss the basic issues of the Arab world. These questions include the actions taken against the Palestinians in Lebanon and recent developments in the Palestinian issue. What is Sudan's position, now that it has been invited to attend the conference?

[Dafallah] Sudan has accepted the invitation, and our foreign minister will help prepare the way for this Arab summit. I hope that conditions for its success will be created, as the problem faced by the Palestinians in Lebanon is grave. We in Sudan love freedom and democracy, and do not want to see Arabs spill Arab blood, because that is a tragedy.

At a time when the Arab nation should face the cultural conflict with those who [words indistinct] and usurp Arab land, the Arabs are killing each other. We, the members of the Sudanese nation who love freedom and launched a revolution, would like this to influence the actual situation in the Arab world.

Ibrahim Taha Ayyub*JN011811 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jul (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has affirmed that the initiative of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which was approved during the Fes summit conference, represents the first complete step toward bringing about peace and security in the Middle East. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-BILAD*, he explained that coordination on the Arab level is considered a basis and strong foundation for discussing the Palestinian Arab cause.

In his statement the minister also pointed out that Sudan has agreed to participate in the urgent Arab summit conference which King Hassan II has called for. The foreign minister urged that the conference be postponed because it coincides with the African summit conference in Addis Ababa, referring to the possible postponement of the urgent summit from mid-July to the first week of August.

TMC Names Spokesman; Discusses Political Meetings*JN021539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jul (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has agreed to the suggestion calling for re-instituting the post of chief of staff for the General Command of the People's Armed Forces. This came in a statement to the press by Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, TMC member, after the TMC meeting held today under General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the TMC.

Lt Gen Khalil said that the TMC decided that Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn Ahmad will be the TMC official spokesman. The TMC also discussed the report presented by Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani, chairman of the political committee of the TMC, on the committee's meetings with political and union groups and political parties.

Lt Gen Khalil added that the council discussed the national role of media during this transitional period, in light of studies prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Information and other academic quarters. His excellency pointed out that the TMC is reviewing these studies and that it will discuss the review with the Cabinet.

His excellency said that the daily newspapers suffered a loss of 7 million pounds during the last period. He asserted that the daily newspapers will maintain their national role during the transitional period. He said individuals and parties will establish their own newspapers.

Cabinet Communique on Famine Relief Issued*JN301751 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 85*

[Text] Khartoum, June 30 (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid, who is also interim government official spokesman today released a communique on behalf of the Cabinet on famine. The communique said the question of food was considered as priority to which the Cabinet

would devote its time and efforts in an attempt to stave up famine. The Cabinet will follow up closely the dimensions of the disaster in light of the information and planning of the supreme committee on relief and rehabilitation. The Cabinet moves through diplomatic and information channels to call upon the international community to get acquainted with the problem, the statement added.

A report by the delegate of the Supreme Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation estimated the required relief supplies at 3,300,000 tons of grain. However aids and donation arrive successively to the country dropping the shortage to 130,000 tons, the communique went on.

The communique said the interim government was seeking to upgrade railways capacity and provide necessary spare parts.

The interim government will work in collaboration with the EEC, U.S. AID, refugee commissioner and Supreme Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation.

The spokesman hailed and commended world peoples, UN institutions and organizations, which extend assistances in the form of food and drugs to salvage the famine-hit citizens in the country. He also appealed on citizens to contribute in the various fields of relief.

Free Officers Address Statement to Garang*EA292121 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 85*

[Text] Here is a radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army translation of the statement addressed to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior by the organization of free officers and men in the Sudanese Armed Forces:

Khartoum, 2d June, 1985. Statement from free officers, NCO's, and men in the Sudanese Army to Col Dr John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese people revolutionary struggle. Greetings in the name of the revolution and the struggle. The organization of the free officers, NCO's, and men of the Sudanese Army hereby records its praise for the historic statement that he delivered on 26th and 27th May 1985 over the Radio SPLA to the Sudanese nation and to the world at large. Your statement as usual was both powerful and objective, truly expressing the aspirations of the toiling class of the Sudanese people and their Armed Forces. It was indeed a great lesson the national question task of developing and constructing the future of our beloved Sudan.

We wholeheartedly and without the least reservation support all that was contained in your statement and we call upon all our comrades-in-arms in the various units and commands whose conditions have not permitted them to join the organization of the free officers and soldiers to do so now without further delay. We also would like to remind the soldiers fighting in the south that they are dying wretched deaths leaving behind their orphans and widows, besides accelerating the premature deaths of their

fathers and mothers, so hard pressed by the tragedies and disasters that befall their sons in the south. They should bear in mind that this is taking place at a time spoilt generals and officers spend their time enjoying parties at the various foreign community clubs in Khartoum and other major towns.

They indulge in sipping cognac and wine as they make the best of entertainment provided by music and obscene dancing. Meanwhile, you, the honorable, remain holed up in your trenches in the south under the mercy of torrential rains, malaria-inducing mosquito bites, and kala-azar. You have to quench your thirst with contaminated water. Comrades-in-arms we tell you, and will continue to tell you over and over again, that you are not sacrificing your lives for this nation, but you are dying for the sake of Siwar al-Dhahab who, till shortly before the 6th April revolution was sparked off, was Numayri's loyal defense minister executing all his instructions.

You are giving up lives for the sake of personalities such as the immoral Brigadier Faris Husni, who headed the intelligence apparatus of the cowardly traitor Numayri. You are dying for the rest of the generals who did not attain their present ranks through military competence and combat capability but rather through the personal favor of deposed tyrant and his wife who had been quite instrumental in effecting the promotions and transfers of the commanders and officers. You, the Sudan Army, troops in the south, must know that those you are fighting are your own comrades-in-arms in the SPLA who have abandoned their positions, responsibilities and families thereby renouncing a life of prosperity, lavish extravagance and comfort for your sake and for the sake of the Sudanese people. In so doing they have preferred to live with the animals in the forest, as 'Umar Mahmud al-Tayyib, Numayri's first vice president sarcastically put it, and face suffering and death rather than lead a life of indignity and humiliation. They have rebelled in order to free the Sudanese people from the grip of such humiliation and slavery and to uphold the prestige and integrity of the Sudanese people. That prestige and integrity which Numayri, Siwar al-Dhahab and the like, who falsely claim to be revolutionaries [words indistinct].

In the Armed Forces the [word indistinct] and flight of your colleagues [words indistinct] Siwar al-Dhahab and other similar people who may hold the reins of power, Khartoum. Could you agree to follow such people when it is because of them, that for the first time in the country's history, a respectable senior officer in the Sudan Army has to swallow the degradation of taking up extra work as a taxi or mini-bus driver just to earn enough money to make ends meet?

Comrades-in-arms, the organization of the free officers and soldiers hereby calls upon all officers and soldiers currently serving in southern Sudan to respond to the appeal of the free officers organization and the appeal of the heroic leader Col Dr John Garang. The organization of the free officers and soldiers ask officers and soldiers in the south to signal their desire for peace and the rejection of war by removing their magazines from the rifles and holding the magazine aloft in one hand and the rifle in the other. Let them stand firmly with the SPLA and move in a repeat of the magnificent popular uprising of 6th April 1985 against the generals who usurped the people's power for the sole reason of protecting their own necks. We would wish to see the

officers and soldiers in the south fuse their ranks with the SPLA and move to liberate the north from the grip of the traitors and agents who have refused to give up the peoples power.

We demand the members of the free officers and soldiers organization in the varied units and commands of the southern, northern and western commands, besides the organization's members in the (Hajjanah) to revolt immediately and arrest their commanders and executioners. The generals and the reactionary political parties which have suddenly sprung up like the malignant tumor have been talking a great deal about the motives of others [as heard]. In this regard the question we would like to ask them is why have they not paid tribute and praise to the memory of the Armed Forces martyrs whose graves fill Hamad al-Nil cemetery at Omdurman? Or is it because these martyrs in their eyes identify with treachery and service of foreign powers? And what about the officers and soldiers dying by the tens daily in southern Sudan?

Are they also regarded as traitors and agents? We would not be surprised at all if the government of the generals molested the sanctity of the graves of these martyrs and stopped paying their families' pension. But the leaders of the reactionary political parties and the generals should know that the bones of the martyrs will forever be thorns that will prick and draw blood from their feet and their pure, (?simple) souls will for ever haunt them with curses. We call upon the free officers and soldiers to expose and uncover the moves and plots of the puppet officers and we exhort all the units of the free officers and soldiers organization to adhere firmly to the charter and the organization's oath of allegiance and last but not least to disregard intrigues and continue with the struggle till victory is achieved.

Comrades-in-arms, we are fully alert and following the moves of the various reactionary parties and their contacts with some of the weaklings among the officers and the soldiers in the Sudanese Army that aims at staging a repeat of the May and November tragedies. We are closely monitoring these meetings and the venues in which they are being held. We assure these plotters and all agents that their own fire will bounce back on their chests before they even attempt to strike a blow at the helpless Sudanese people.

We advise Al-Jazuli Dafallah and that group of persons who call themselves ministers to save themselves the disgrace of being dismissed by the free officers and soldiers by resigning now. In this way they would at least avoid the bleak fate that awaits the treacherous generals. The so-called council of ministers hardly qualifies to be a village council. The national capital has its own commissioner and a special governor who is an appointee of the Military Council. The regions as well have their own military governors, who have been installed by the ruling Military Council, and who act only in accordance with its instructions.

We wonder indeed whether there could conceivably be any other novel situation more amazing and ridicule-inspiring than the present set-up. We would like to know from Al-Jazuli Dafallah, who tolerates this situation, the extent of the powers which have been left over to him and his ministers. It is quite obvious that Al-Jazuli Dafallah and his ministers are guests and total strangers inside the national capital. We hold him responsible for

the set back that has been suffered by the Sudanese revolution and would now like to pose the following questions to both the Military Council and the ministers: Are the culprits of the May regime only the 79 accused persons you talk of and, if so, are they the only people to be held responsible for the decline in moral standards of the Sudanese people and the damage to the country's economy for the past 16 years? Who do you expect to believe this?

Second, the decisions of arrest and formations of investigation committees have been attended by much emotion-charged talk and excitement, but does the attorney general believe that these committees, which we very well know are totally impotent even before their creation, are in any way revolutionary? Does the attorney general think that we are not aware of his agent status and his links with world imperialism, besides the sinister meetings he has been having with agents of the American CIA during the days of the popular uprising? It is a well-known fact to the attorney general's colleagues in the legal profession that he has been working as a legal adviser to the CIA sponsored companies.

Third, what is the position of the general's government with regards to the Camp David accords? What, after all, is the use of investigating into the Falasha case if the generals continue to deal with Israel itself through its presence in Egypt with which the generals talk?

The free officers and soldiers organization hereby calls on all officers and soldiers who were dismissed by the defunct regime solely because they had rebelled against injustice to join the ranks of the SPLA. These officers and soldiers whom the generals fear and therefore refuse to reinstate should now be able to continue their struggle which agents of the military intelligence and the tentacles of the repugnant octopus-like state security had abruptly brought to a halt.

The free officers and soldiers organization is now in the process of completing arrangements and putting the finishing touches to a plan for full coordination in all respects with the SPLA High Command under the brave leadership of Col Dr John Garang. The free officers and soldiers warn the Sudanese people against and alert them to the security organ which the corrupt Lt Gen Abbas Madani is about to set up. We know that this security apparatus is being formed specially to harass and victimize the free police officers who have stood against Abbas Madani and his notorious corrupt practices and tendencies.

The appointment of agents like 'Abd al-Malik al-Salah Matar to head this new organ which has been conceived solely for the protection of Abbas Madani, is evidence that Abbas Madani's new security organ is purely for the persecution of the free police officers. Nevertheless be it known to Salah Matar and 'Abd al-Malik and all those who may join them among the officers and soldiers that their fate is going to be a lot more worse than that of the repugnant and now defunct state security organ, and he who has been forewarned will have no excuse.

Long live the struggle of the free officers and soldiers in the Sudanese Army. Long live the struggle of the SPLA-SPLM under the brave leadership of Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, leader of the free officers organization, and leader of the SPLA-

SPLM. Long live the struggle of the working class and the struggle of all democratic fronts. Long live the struggle of the national alliance. Shame and disgrace on the generals, agents of the American CIA, and world imperialism. The revolution continues till victory.

Signed, the Executive Committee of the organization of the free officers and soldiers in the Sudanese Army. Khartoum, 2d June 1985. Copied to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, Al-Jazuli DaFallah and leaders of the National Alliance in Sudan.

SPLA Radio Notes Defection of Regular Army Soldiers

EA011958 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] More defectors are reported to have joined SPLA. According to Radio SPLA correspondent at the headquarters of the units of Battalion 104-105 under the command of Major John Kulang in Fanjak area. The following 14 soldiers and members of the various regular forces of Sudan have deserted their positions and reported themselves to Battalion 104-105. In addition to those defectors, more than 120 recruits are also said to have arrived recently to the headquarters of the units of 104-105 Battalion under the command of Maj John Kulang.

SPLA To Shoot Down Planes Over Upper Nile

EA021433 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Following the order by the commander in chief of the SPLA Colonel Dr John Garang to SPLA forces not to shoot down any commercial planes, it has been noticed that various types of commercial aircraft are carrying military equipment to Sudan Government forces in the south. The official Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement spokesman who revealed this has told Radio SPLA that in view of this development, Lt Col William Nyuan Bany, member of SPLA High Command and the commander of SPLA forces in [word indistinct] central and western Upper Nile administrative areas has today requested permission from the commander in chief to shoot down any plane over-flying his zone of operations in central and western Upper Nile administrative areas respectively. Radio SPLA has learned that this permission has been granted and Lt Col Nyuan Bany has been accordingly ordered to shoot down any plane military or commercial over-flying his zone of operations.

SPLA Denies Land, River Routes Open to South

EA292044 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Dear listeners, today we present a commentary entitled: "Who is the One Who Is Called 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil and What Is the So-Called Sudan Liberation in the Name of Which He Speaks?"

A few days ago, Radio Omdurman reported a statement by someone who claimed to be a senior official in an imaginary

movement called the Sudan Liberation Movement. This official, the so-called 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil, claimed that his imaginary movement will open land and river routes for transporting foodstuffs or whatever can be transported to the south by land or river after the Sudanese People's Liberation Army has closed these routes and paralyzed all means of transport in operational zone no 1 in the south of Sudan.

In amazement about this adventure we exclaim: Who is 'Uthman Tawil and what is his movement in the name of which he made a statement? The aforementioned is the cousin of the late Ibrahim Tawil, a citizen of Omdour who worked as a merchant in Uwayl in the Bahr al-Ghazal region where 'Uthman was born. His mother is from that region and her name is Agwel. The so-called 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil used to work as a driver and later became an associate of Samuel Aru Bol and his trading partner in Sudan and Kenya, where they were engaged in dishonest trading, the details of which we shall refrain from disclosing just now.

When Samuel Aru Bol was charged with conspiracy against Sudan and the Sudanese people in return for receiving enormous sums of money allegedly from an Arab country, his trade partner, 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil abandoned him. He later worked as a spy in the state security apparatus and exploited his position in this apparatus to act as a middleman in the trading of [word indistinct] and provisions belonging to the toiling people in south Sudan, and selling them in Khartoum, (Kurf), and Port Sudan in cooperation with some governors in the south whose names we shall keep to ourselves until the right time. It is, therefore, strange that the so-called 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil should announce that he is a responsible member of the so-called imaginary Sudan Liberation Movement and that he will open land and river routes. It is even more surprising that the general's radio should unashamedly broadcast this news while 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil is in Khartoum running after [word indistinct] and intrigues. He should be made accountable because he was a prominent member of the dissolved state security apparatus and played an active and destructive role in that apparatus.

On this occasion we would like to explain to the Sudanese people that there is a great difference between the SPLA-SPLM and the so-called imaginary Sudan Liberation Movement, the leadership of which is in Khartoum in the offices of a government whose sovereignty was also sold by the so-called renegade and degenerate 'Uthman 'Abdallah Chuol who is now in the Sudanese Army garrison in [name indistinct] and who gets all his orders and military supplies from the Sudanese Army and the destruction of the steamer and seizure of large quantities of arms and ammunition which is too long ago to be remembered. [Sentence as heard]

We warn, and we take this opportunity to warn, from the bottom of our hearts, all workers on river transport and railways and others from playing with fire as a consequence of the (?adventurism) of venals like 'Uthman Ibrahim and the generals who are backing him. We have not heard of any routes being opened nor have we heard of any steamers or trains passing through the areas we control. We warn [word indistinct] innocent toiling workers not to gamble with their lives and the futures of their families and children.

We would like to explain to the Sudanese people that the aim behind this announcement on Omdurman radio was to create confusion so that the masses of the Sudanese people would confuse the people's movement and the SPLA with this imaginary movement. Therefore, citizens must distinguish between the two because the SPLA-SPLM has its radio, so listen to it and to what it says on its radio.

We tell 'Uthman Ibrahim Tawil to distance himself from adventurism and playing with dangerous matters, as he has been doing. He must keep his distance from anything that would harm the march of the Sudanese revolution in general, and the people's movement and the SPLA in particular. There is no excuse for those who have been warned. He is better off pursuing his [word indistinct] and trade in Khartoum streets.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Heads Delegation on Sidamo Region Tour *EA021508 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic* 1700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has reiterated that planning and coordination of work in all sectors to transform our society's general socio-economic life must be a priority of the remaining great task of construction. That is what Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said today when he visited various institutions in Awasa town at the head of a high ranking delegation of party and government officials. The comrade secretary general began his visit by acquiring deep knowledge of the type and quantity of natural resources in Sidamo Region and the manner of their utilization and the construction work in general by inspecting the functions of the Southern Ethiopia Sector Planning Office where he was briefed in detail on studies, planning, and implementation in the sector, as well as on the political, economic and social activities of Sidamo Region.

Our comrade revolutionary leader and the team of party and government officials being led by him on its Sidamo Region tour inspected the functioning of the new public park in Awasa town; a conference hall built by the people of the region at a cost of 1.7 million birr with a capacity of 1,300 people; the construction work on an orphanage for children who have lost their parents due to various reasons which is being financed by an international donor organization, SOS, with a capacity of accomodating more than 150 orphan children; the construction work at a flour mill with a capacity of preparing 1,200 quintals of wheat and corn flour which will also construct a barn for cattle feed for the use of the entire community and which will provide employment for about 250 Ethiopians; the warehouse of the Awasa retail corporation; the agricultural development office for southern Ethiopia and the zonal office of the Southern Ethiopia Water Development Authority.

Prior to this, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived at the Southern Ethiopia Planning Office Hall and was met by Comrade Girma Habte Gabriel, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the WPE for Sidamo Region; and Comrade Yosef Wolde Mikael, with the rank of a commissioner and head of the Zonal Planning Office. The two in their report about Sidamo Region which has 3.8 million people and six provinces, noted that Sidamo is a fertile region which is endowed with 6.8 percent arable land while about 55.5 percent of the land is suitable for grazing, coffee farming, and vegetable and fruit plantations. In their report, they have brought to the attention of the comrade secretary general that it is in Sidamo Region that our gold and other mineral wealth is found. Following reliable studies, production is in progress. In this respect statistical evidence was presented on the satisfactory results of research toward this end.

The reports of the comrades pointed out that the Sidamo Agricultural Development Organization has been established to develop

the fertile soil of Sidamo and enable it to contribute towards the development of our economy. It will greatly assist the people whose livelihood depends on cattle rearing. They added that the organization was in a position to produce 463,360 quintals of corn, cotton and the like in the 1983/84 production year. The reports pointed out that as 67 percent of the total land of Sidamo Region consists of low-lying land, many boreholes have been prepared for the livestock raisers of this area. Roads have also been built and favorable conditions are available for the development of irrigation, making use of the available rivers in these areas. They noted that the development and planning of this area which is based on this is being given greater attention.

The reports on Sidamo also noted that considerable results have been achieved in organizing peasants and handicraft workers. It was further noted that the necessary steps were being taken to utilize the industries found in the region efficiently. The report of the first secretary of the WPE for the region pointed out that drought has inflicted damage on human lives and animals and through the actions taken to curb the disaster the necessary action has been taken. It was noted that apart from the directives given by the regional party committee the people of the region have contributed 6,324,000 birr toward this problem.

In line with the action plan set up to alleviate our compatriots from this complex drought problem and the like and to help ensure for them a stable life and make them self-sufficient, not only by ending their dependency on aid but also by making them builders of our national economy, suitable places for the resettlement program are being selected and surveys on villages, housing construction, water supplies, construction of primary schools and health services and the like are underway while corn and various crops are being planted in Gedo and Jemjem Provinces where the resettlement is being carried out.

Among the development institutions inspected by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam were the activities and execution of the water construction project which is under way in our southern region. In this respect Mengistu was briefed that in line with the directives given by our comrade revolutionary leader in a study beginning in 1983, many hundreds of shallow and deep water holes have been dug in lowland and highland areas where water shortage was evident in the region and various rivers have been tapped and streams improved as well as the building of underground dams and the establishment of water distribution for the society.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that our party will undertake a daily follow-up and pay more attention to enable this water development construction to be organized with skilled manpower and modern equipment so as to give greater service to our country and encourage the comrades deployed in this activity.

After receiving the necessary evidence about the activities of the southern agricultural development office, which has been equipped with new machinery and inspecting the planned research activities, our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that agriculture is the prime constituent for the development of this country and this sector of economy will achieve its goals when the research and study sector is strengthened and carried out

intensively and in depth. He noted that through the support given by our party and the revolutionary government, we have to make greater efforts to utilize our vast land and natural resources towards this end.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that until now it was not the Ethiopians who were the beneficiaries of our cattle and forestry resources and he reminded heads of departments and professionals who were deployed in these sectors that it is essential to coordinate our working systems further and to conserve our health in a planned and researched manner and carry out other activities in an organized way. Comrade Fiseha Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary is among the delegation being led by our comrade revolutionary leader.

Mengistu Congratulates Kenya's Moi on Reelection

*EA022010 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today sent a message of congratulations on the occasion of leader of Kenya, Daniel arap Moi's election as president of KANU. In his message our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that President Daniel Arap Moi's reelection to a position of high responsibility in the party affirms the love and trust the people of the Republic of Kenya have for him. The comrade secretary general expressed his sincere belief that the existing fraternal and good neighborly relations and close cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Kenya would be further developed and strengthened for the mutual benefit of their peoples. In addition he wished President Daniel arap Moi success in his future efforts to overcome the responsibilities placed on him, development and prosperity for the fraternal people of Kenya, and good health to the president.

Mengistu Sends Congratulatory Message to Gromyko

*EA022031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces today sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Andrey Gromyko expressing his happiness on the latter's election as USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

In his message, the comrade secretary general stated that Comrade Gromyko's election to this higher responsibility clearly shows the Soviet peoples' sincere confidence in him and their respect and admiration for his contribution, to peace, socialism, and international understanding over many years.

He expressed his confidence that the existing comprehensive relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened and developed under Comrade Andrey Gromyko's leadership for the benefit of the two countries' friendly peoples. In addition, our comrade revolutionary leader wished Comrade Andrey Gromyko good health and suc-

cess in his future efforts to shoulder the responsibilities placed upon him. He also wished the friendly people of the Soviet Union prosperity.

GDR Industrial Delegation Arrives for Visit

*EA022043 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] A 7-man delegation led by Comrade Rolf Kersten, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and GDR minister for construction of heavy industry and factories, arrived in Addis Ababa this evening for a working visit. During its 4-day stay in Ethiopia the delegation will hold talks with high ranking officials of the Ministry of Industry, and will also visit the Muger cement factory.

The delegation led by Comrade Kersten was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Haile Yimenu, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of industry.

Cuban Official Arrives for Talks on Cooperation

*EA022039 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Comrade Eloy Valdes, deputy director of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department arrived in Addis Ababa this evening. During his 1-week stay in revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Valdes will exchange experiences and views in line with the cooperation agreement signed between the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, alternate member, and deputy editor of *SERTO ADER*.

KENYA

President Moi Meets With Algerian Envoy

EA022001 Nairobi KNA in English 1533 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 2: President Daniel Arap Moi this afternoon at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria.

The message delivered by President Bendjedid's special envoy, Mr Mourad Bencheikh touched on bilateral, continental and international issues. The message also touched on the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the middle of this month.

Present were the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, and the Algerian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Moustafa Bouakaz.

SOMALIA

Halgan Cites National Movement Statement

*EA022048 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somalia to Somalia
1700 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] A statement issued by the SNM [Somali National Movement] stated that units of SNM fighters launched successive attacks on troops loyal to the Barre regime stationed in Ei Bai and Gobolka Bakool Regions, southern Somalia.

In the first attack on 24 June, the SNM fighters destroyed one Fiat vehicle transporting soldiers. The soldiers in the vehicle, including officers and men of the Somali Armed Forces, did not escape this fate.

In the second attack on 25 June, the SNM fighters destroyed one tank and one Fiat vehicle. All 75 officers and men in these vehicles were killed.

In the third attack on 26 June, the SNM fighters destroyed one vehicle, registration number 6622 at Eyl Urgya which is 15 miles from Waajid town in Gobolka Bakool Region. One SNM fighter was killed and another was wounded.

TANZANIA

Yugoslavia's President Arrives for Visit

*EA011542 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Radovan Vlackovic of Yugoslavia arrived in Dar es Salaam this afternoon for a 2-day state visit to Tanzania. This evening President Nyerere will host a state banquet in honor of the Yugoslav leader at state house. Tomorrow

Mr Vlackovic will visit the Wazo-based tractor plant and the youth hostel at Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam, both of which were built with Yugoslav assistance. Mr Vlackovic leaves Dar es Salaam for Lusaka, Zambia, tomorrow.

Attends Banquet With Nyerere

*EA012129 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere has said that Africa appreciated the assistance extended by Yugoslavia to the southern African liberation struggle. Speaking at a banquet he hosted in honor of President Radovan Vlackovic, who is visiting Tanzania, at State House in Dar es Salaam this evening, Mwalimu Nyerere said that the current liberation struggle in southern Africa would culminate in independence. He told the Yugoslav leader that in spite of the Boers barbarism against the country's blacks, and in Namibia, coupled with their acts of aggression and raids into independent neighboring countries, victory would be won. President Nyerere condemned the apartheid regime for killing South African blacks, the recent raid into the capital of Botswana Gaborone, during which 12 people were killed, and the Boers plot of installing a puppet regime in Namibia.

The UN Security Council, Mwalimu added, [word indistinct] Africa that what is known as a transitional government in Namibia was a plot by the South African oppressive regime to block the country's independence as called by the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Speaking on international issues, Mwalimu said that in the last (?) months there had been no changes, because the developed countries ignored the interests of poor countries.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Algerian Envoy, Bendjedid Message

*AB021954 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this morning received in audience a special envoy who was bearer of a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to his Cameroonian counterpart. The envoy, His Excellency (Belkasene Ben Yaya), Algerian ambassador to Athens, Greece, said his message centered on strengthening friendship and cooperation ties between Algeria and Cameroon. On the Western Saharan issue, the Algerian envoy said the admission of the SDAR into the OAU had already solved the problem.

CHAD

Habre Returns From Gabon, Comments on Talks

*AB012258 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, El-Hadj Hissein Habre, returned to Ndjamena this afternoon from Libreville where he has just paid a 24-hour working and friendly visit. The head of state later received members of the press to whom he explained the purpose of his brief visit to Libreville. The visit was within the framework of regular contacts with his brother and friend Omar Bongo of Gabon. It was a visit which enabled the two countries to revitalize their relations of friendship, solidarity, and active cooperation, because, as he pointed out to the Gabonese press yesterday, efforts are being made toward national reconciliation in Chad without any fuss or publicity, discretely and in a more useful manner, and President Bongo has contributed to these efforts for a long time. Let us listen to the president of the republic as he spoke to the national press in Ndjamena:

[Begin recording][Habre] I have just returned from a brief visit to Gabon. Although the visit was brief, it fell within the framework of the privileged relations existing between Chad and Gabon, between my brother and friend President Bongo and myself. It is also a visit within the framework of the regular contacts which we have been having, in order to review from time to time the situation concerning our bilateral relations — between Gabon and Chad — problems concerning the subregion, the continent, as well as international issues. These are the issues we discussed with President Bongo. I must tell you that these discussions were — as usual — very frank and very deep. The visit was brief in time, but it was a very busy one.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, for some time now, Gabon has concerned itself with the situation in Chad. Did you discuss with President El-Hadj Omar Bongo the national reconciliation problem? At what stage are the steps aimed at convening another meeting on national reconciliation?

[Habre] I would have liked for you to talk to me about the problem of peace, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Chad, because very often people view the Chadian problem from the

reconciliation point of view. This means that they forget the major and decisive problem. The problem of reconciliation is but one of the problems constituting the Chadian situation. The problem of the return of a certain number of Chadian exiles living outside or being manipulated by some external powers, is only one aspect of the Chadian situation. It is all these problems that we discussed with President Bongo, in order to review the latest development. I would like to reiterate here that President Bongo — as a true friend of Chad — shares our concerns and is making discrete and useful efforts to contribute toward making the foreign occupation forces leave Chad, toward helping Chad consolidate its peace and its stability, and toward getting Chadian sons living outside to return to their country. [End recording]

Algerian Envoy Delivers Message to Habre

*AB011007 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Jun 85*

[Summary from poor reception] Before leaving Ndjamena for Libreville this morning the head of state granted an audience to an Algerian envoy. Mr (Yaheli al-Ahmad) delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria to El-Hadj Hissein Habre.

The Algerian envoy will leave Ndjamena this afternoon for home.

CONGO

Labor Party Program Aims To Restore Economy

AB011312 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, July 1 (AFP) — The Central Committee of Congo's ruling Labour Party adopted Sunday an adjustment programme aimed at restoring the balance of the country's deteriorating economy.

The programme, to be applied over the next two-and-a-half years, includes cutting the government's running expenses for 1985 by 20 billion CFA francs (42.6 million dollars) and renegotiating certain "particularly constricting" financial agreements.

An official communique at the end of a ten-day meeting of the Central Committee of the country's only legal party said the situation of state-owned businesses remained worrying.

Efforts by the party and state to boost them had failed to "meet the expectations of the people," the communique said.

The programme will concentrate investments on production, with certain sectors being given priority according to their strategic value, economic impact or public service.

Certain projects in the current five-year plan will be revised, the communique said. A code for the payment of debts will also be reactivated.

The communique stressed that the programme did not mean that "political, economic and social disaster" was looming, but was aimed at surmounting the current crisis and ensuring national control of development.

The committee expressed general satisfaction with the 1985 budget within the current 1982-86 five-year plan. But it noted a drop in the turnover of state companies, stagnation of their assets and an increase of 27.86 per cent in their debts since 1983 in spite of government subsidies.

The year 1984 saw unprecedented losses totalling 28.5 billion CFA francs (more than 60 million dollars), increasing a slide in performance recorded over the past few years. Since 1980, losses have reached 73 billion CFA francs (155 million dollars), of which 50 billion (106 million dollars) were in 1983 and 1984.

The Central Committee session ended with the publication of the results of a recent national census which showed the current population of Congo as 1,912,429, compared with the 1974 figure of 1,320,000.

GABON

Chadian President Visits; Communique Issued

AB012338 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 1 Jul 85

["Press communique" issued in Libreville on 1 July following Chadian President Hissein Habre's working visit to Gabon from 30 June to 1 July — read by Camille Sitogo, press director at the Chadian president's office]

[Text] Press communique:

Within the framework of their long-standing and permanent consultations that their excellencies Presidents Hissein Habre and Omar Bongo have established between them in order to find suitable solutions to various problems of common interest that preoccupy them, His Excellency President Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, paid a working and friendly visit to Libreville on 30 June 1985 at the invitation of His Excellency President Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state.

During this visit, the Chadian head of state was accompanied by His Excellency Eli Roumba, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance and equipment; His Excellency (Tchanatcha Goy), secretary general at the president's office; His Excellency Mahamat Djiber, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee and mayor of the city of Ndjamenat.

This meeting takes on such importance because it comes just before the 21st OAU summit which will be taking place at a time when the African Continent is suffering under the burden of economic problems and is still seeking ways and means of restoring peace in areas where various conflicts continue to hamper the development efforts of some countries. Thus the two heads of state devoted their talks to issues of bilateral, subregional, and regional interest, as well as to conflicts that need concerted efforts for suitable solutions.

On the bilateral field, their excellencies Presidents El-Hadj Hissein Habre and El-Hadj Omar Bongo expressed satisfaction over the close relations between Chad and Gabon in the political field which enables them to outline amiable prospects of cooperation, especially in the exchange of experience. The special situation being experienced by Chad, which is hit by various calamities, led the Gabonese head of state to assure his Chadian counterpart of the Gabonese people's support. The two heads of state agreed to devote all their efforts toward strengthening subregional cooperation through the various subregional organizations such as the Customs Union of Central Africa States [UDEAC]; the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC]; the real catalyst of the Central African peoples will to build a common future. This will to live together, which is manifest by the interpenetration of culture and by the similarity of economic problems attached to their situation as developing countries that are forced to depend on external forces, cannot be realized without peace within and outside the borders of the states of the Central African subregion.

That is why the two heads of state express their determination to redouble their efforts to arrive at reconciling all the Chadian brothers as soon as possible and to bring all to recognize the sovereignty of Chad within its internationally recognized borders.

Since the presence of foreign troops in Chad constitute an obstacle to any reconciliation, the Gabonese head of state reaffirms the need to conduct, as soon as possible, direct negotiations between governments concerned in order to remedy the situation. Noting the convergence of views of President Omar Bongo with his, President Hissein Habre stressed his appreciation of the efforts of the African community in general and particularly in Central Africa to bring about peace in Chad. To this end, President Hissein Habre called on President Omar Bongo to pursue the initiative he continues to take in this direction in collaboration with his colleagues of Central Africa.

On current burning international issues, the two heads of state feel that the solution is closely linked with the need to instill confidence and trust among the peoples of the world; such trust can only be obtained through frank and direct dialogue. Consequently, the two heads of state reaffirm their unflinching faith in the principle of negotiation both in resolving the political issues in the Middle East and Africa and in arriving at the establishment of a new international economic order to which the people of the Third World aspire.

During these talks, the Gabonese head of state was notably accompanied by His Excellency Martin Bongo, minister of state for Foreign Affairs and cooperation; His Excellency Jean Ovono Essono, secretary of state to the minister of state, secretary general of the presidency; His Excellency Jean Ping, permanent undersecretary at the president; and (Marcel Tipin), economic adviser to the president.

At the end of his visit to Gabon, President El-Hadj Hissein Habre thanked President El-Hadj Omar Bongo and the entire Gabonese nation for the warm and fraternal welcome given to him and his delegation. He also invited his brother and friend, President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, to pay an official visit to Chad. The

Gabonese head of state accepted this invitation the date of which will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Libreville on 1 July 1985

Interview on Visit

*AB012018 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1245 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre with correspondents Anacleto Ndongwa and John Joseph Mbourou in Libreville on 1 July — recorded]

[Text][Begin recording][Habre] Whenever we have the opportunity, we usually review the international and African situation; we also take stock of the situation in the subregion, particularly, the situation in Chad. That is what I did with my friend and brother, President Bongo. I will tell you that the talks were thorough and very useful.

[Ndongwa] Mr President, for some time now we have been hearing of a certain impetus to the peace process. We have heard of a meeting between you and Goukouni in Bamako, and then in Morocco. First of all, why did the meetings fail to take place?

[Habre] As a matter of fact, when there is a problem, we must try to solve it. That is what is being done concerning Chad. Efforts are being made by friendly countries in Africa and by Chad itself. To this end, I have had to travel to many countries. In fact, these visits were not exclusively devoted to the Chadian problem. We maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all these brotherly and friendly countries; my visits to Bamako, Mali, and to Morocco were thus prompted by the need to examine all these considerations. As a matter of fact, whenever an opportunity affords itself, we do everything to enhance the cause of peace in Chad. I can tell you that these discrete efforts being made — these efforts being made through the channel of discrete diplomacy if I may put it this way — are extremely more fruitful than the discussions which are held within the framework of major conferences. That is the method we have chosen to promote peace, reconciliation, and stability in Chad. I can tell you that this method is by far more effective.

[Mbourou] Does this mean that a second round of the Brazzaville conference is ruled out?

[Habre] No, this is not at all what I meant to say. We are absolutely not ruling out another Brazzaville conference, if there are chances for the holding of such a conference. But we believe that there are also other methods to enhance the cause of Chad. Our objective, our goal is peace and national reconciliation and we are making use of every means that can help us achieve this goal.

[Ndongwa] Mr President, you have spoken of the method of discrete diplomacy in regard to the OAU-sponsored conference in Brazzaville. These are only methods and you have said it. But are you ready to give in concerning the perpetual problem of legitimacy?

[Habre] Actually, there is the appearance on one hand and the fact on the other hand; the accessory and the principal; the fundamental and the secondary. These problems of legitimacy, existence or nonexistence of the Chadian Government are only decoys. The true problem is this: On the one hand, there are forces which do everything to prevent the establishment of peace and the achievement of reconciliation among Chadians because these ambitious forces have designs on Chad. This problem has become a reality now. But we drew attention to it a long time ago. Now, the whole of Africa is facing an accomplished fact: the occupation of more than 400,000 square km of Chadian territory. This problem facing Africa now is similar to that of Korea, to that of Vietnam a long time ago, and to that of the two Germanys. Those who want to divide our country into two parts do not welcome reconciliation among Chadians. That is the fundamental problem.

[Mbourou] In this connection, President Bongo said — I think a few weeks ago — that Al-Qadhdhafi should be taken into account, are you prepared to meet him?

[Habre] President Bongo is completely right. He is one of the few who clearly perceives the deep implications of the Chadian problem. As a matter of fact, the principal obstacle to peace in Chad is the Tripoli regime. Therefore, if one wants to find a solution to the problem, one must hold discussions with him because solutions must be sought where the problems themselves are. If you go elsewhere for the solutions, you will not find them.

You are aware that Al-Qadhdhafi is stationing about 7,000 men in northern Chad including the Air Force, motorized regiments, regiments equipped with armored vehicles — a sizeable force which has occupied our territory. Why should one go elsewhere to meet irresponsible persons for a solution?

[Mbourou] What concrete steps have you taken with the view to meeting President al-Qadhdhafi? So far you have chosen a military solution.

[Habre] Oh, this is where you are mistaken. Our country has sustained an aggression and we are naturally doing everything to defend ourselves. This notwithstanding, we have never held the view that the only solution is through fighting. We have always sought dialogue with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and I think that you — newsmen of Africa No 1 — are in a good position to report on this. I will tell you that we have exchanged messages, had numerous contacts; Chadian emissaries have been to Tripoli while Libyan emissaries have come to Ndjamena. In fact, I can tell you that the dialogue has never been broken or been interrupted. This is a very positive aspect of the secret diplomacy.

[Mbourou] Now, the reconquest of northern Chad is only possible through reconciliation between the sons of Chad themselves. Can one expect national reconciliation and peace in Chad to be achieved soon?

[Habre] Here again, there is need for clarifications. When people talk of national reconciliation, I have the impression that they mystify the issue. First, you should know very well that I am speaking to you as an African, as a realistic man. What is unanimity? There is no unanimity anywhere. I cannot remember

any country in the world where its citizens totally share the same ideas and have the same opinions. It exists nowhere. It is true that we have some problems in Chad and we are seeking ways to solve these domestic problems which pit Chadians against Chadians. We are making efforts toward solving these problems, we are working toward national reconciliation. We are not only doing this but also we are seeking the contribution of our brothers. You are aware of the role President Bongo in particular is playing toward this reconciliation. Having said this — and this is where one should not make a mistake — this reconciliation is not a condition for the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Chad. There will be always be some Chadian adventurers outside the country. How many Chadians are now outside? If I am to count all those in Brazzaville, Cotonou, and Paris, they do not add up to 10,000. I know of countries that have millions of their nationals outside and it did not prevent these countries from existing.

[Mbourou] Mr President, most Chadians blame you for your intransigence and for being power hungry. Are you prepared to renounce these vices for the cause of Chad, because this war has killed more than 20,000 persons?

[Habre] Yes, what you said is true. People describe me that way in certain circles. You see, power has never been an end in itself, in my opinion. I have always seen power as a means of shaping the happiness of the people. If during my short life I can be useful to my country and my people, I will do it, but I have never thought that I am the only person to do it. Not at all. And if today, circumstances have put me in the position of leading the Chadian state, believe me that I did arrive at this position through a calculated manner. If tomorrow, circumstances demand that it is the turn of another person to be at the head of the Chadian state, well, that person is welcome.

[Mbourou] President Mitterrand said that you are concerned with the northern part of the country in particular while in the southern part the situation is not much better. Have you now achieved total peace with the southern part when we know that Colonel Kotiga still has troops in that part of the country?

[Habre] Truly speaking, the two situations are different. As far as I know, there are no foreign troops in the southern part of the country. If there are any problems, they are problems that concern Chadians. Any problem concerning Chadians, I am convinced, is easy to solve. What is happening today in the southern part of the country has proved me right, because today, there is no more bloodshed there, even if on the outside people tell us that there exists some problem. Peace is returning to the southern part of the country. The Codos have overwhelmingly rejoined legality. Today, 4,500 Codos are being integrated into the Chadian national Armed Forces. The problems we now have in that part of the country, as well as in other parts of the country, are how to face the drought, and famine; how to get money to pay civil servants. You should know that in my country, civil servants are paid only half of their salaries which amount to just the average price of a 100-kg-bag of millet. I am not trying to minimize the situation in the southern part of our country, not at all, but the problems are different. The northern part is occupied by a foreign country which is trying to set up permanent structures, a country that is trying to divide Chad into two parts.

For all Chadians, and not only for myself but also for Africa, this country is our common and major enemy. Do you believe that the Libyans will stop in Chad? The day they feel like going further, they will do so.

[Mbourou] That is the spider's tactic, as it is said.

[Habre] That is it, it is true. Whatever people say, Chadians would have solved their problems long ago, if not for the presence of that external power which is adding fuel to the situation. Take a look at what is happening in Mozambique and in Angola. South Africa is doing everything possible to fan trouble in these countries and as long as South Africa is prepared to maintain this situation in those countries, they will continue to face problems. Our case is similar. Close to us, there is a power that is called Libya and which is constantly stirring up trouble in our country. Even, in the southern part which you talked about, we can see the Libyan hand there. [End recording]

ZAIRE

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Belgium

AB021220 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Eleven special agreements and a general administrative agreement on development cooperation involving a line of credits totaling 200 million Belgian francs were signed between Belgium and Zaire at Njili International Airport yesterday shortly before the Belgian royal couple's departure for Kikwit and Gbadolite. The joint communique released in this connection indicates that the two delegations also agreed to extend various projects and approved several other projects totaling about 2 billion Belgian francs.

Loan Agreement Signed

AB021333 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Citizen Djamboleka Loma Okitongono, state commissioner for finance and budget, and Rene (Lami), governor of General Company of Belgium, yesterday signed an agreement on a global loan totaling \$30 million at the Ministry of Finance. This agreement will help to finance development projects in areas to be defined later.

Romania Offers Assistance in Telecommunications

AB022158 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1526 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jul (AZAP) — Romania is ready to contribute to the development of telecommunications in Zaire, notably through a greater participation of Romanian enterprises in the implementation of certain projects in the sector which have been planned under the third 7-year term of office of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

This desire of the Bucharest government was expressed by Andrei Mircea, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Roma-

nia to Zaire, who led a delegation of the Romanian holding "Electronum" in talks with N'dokay Kolop'wo, managing director of the Zairian National Posts and Telecommunications Office [CONPTZ]. The delegation, which is in Zaire within the framework of a prospection mission, has visited some technical installations of the ONPTZ in Kinshasa.

Experts of the firm "Electronum" are interested in switching, a sector where the Romanian enterprise has great experience with the construction of gigantic installations in Algeria, Greece, U.S.R., and other countries.

"Electronum" thus proposes an offer to evaluate the existing exchanges in Zaire and, following that, present equipment for installation.

Ambassador Andrei Mircea repeated the invitation made by his government to posts and telecommunications officials in Zaire to visit Bucharest to hold serious talks aimed at increasing cooperation between Zaire and Romania in this sector.

Citizen N'dokay on this occasion praised the Romanian partners for their desire to cooperate and recalled some priorities of his enterprises during this third 7-year term of President Mobutu.

Rehabilitation of the exchanges in Kinshasa which include proposals for the extension of 5,000 new lines form part of these priorities, stressed the managing director of the ONPTZ who, also emphasized the need to harmonize the existing equipment and that to be installed for better operation.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Algerian, Cuban Envoys
AB282140 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
 1930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] President Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, this morning received in audience two personalities. First, he received brother (Yasir Yaker) special emissary of the Algerian president. Later, it was the turn of His Excellency Carlos Castillo, Cuba's ambassador to Benin, to be received by the head of state. The two personalities were accompanied into the presidential office by Comrade Houdou Ali, minister of information and communications who was acting for his counterpart at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The special emissary of President Chadli Bendjedid told newsmen the topics he discussed with President Kerekou:

[Begin (Yaker) recording] We have been having contacts to discuss political problems, issues of bilateral cooperation [words indistinct], problems connected with the total decolonization and liberation of the African Continent, African economic cooperation in view, in particular, of this serious economic crisis affecting our continent. Benin and Algeria maintain agreements of cooperation in various areas and we reviewed the progress made on various projects.

We can announce already that an important Beninese delegation will visit Algeria very soon to pursue talks on how to make concrete certain cooperation agreements existing between the two countries and the two governments. We also examined some other issues like the one concerning our northwestern region of Africa as well as those concerning the west African region. We examined problems of southern Africa as well as those of the Middle East and Arab-African issues. [End recording]

As for the Cuban diplomat, he came to discuss with the head of state bilateral cooperation relations and the situation prevailing in Latin American in particular. His Excellency Carlos Castillo answered questions put to him by our reporter Clement Houedohe who asked him the purpose of visit to President Kerekou:

[Begin Castillo recording in Spanish fading into French translation] The visit falls within the framework of the traditional contacts. Our visit today to the comrade president centered in particular on cooperation and unity between our two peoples. We examined some international issues, and current burning problems like the situation prevailing in Central America, in particular in Nicaragua which is facing the effects of the North American invasions. We also discussed the external debts of our countries as well as problems of mutual interest. Finally, we talked about relations of cooperation existing between the Beninese and Cuban peoples. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Loan Agreement for Construction Signed With FRG
AB012118 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A draft financial agreement was signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Financial Resources between the FRG and Burkina Faso. This agreement, which concerns the financing of the Komienga hydroelectric dam involves an amount of Dm43 million or about 6.561 billion CFA francs. The signing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Justin Damo Barro, minister of financial resources. The West German side was led by Siegfried Lengl, federal secretary of state for economic cooperation.

GHANA

Malian Trade Delegation Ends Visit, Signs Pacts
AB012342 Accra Domestic Service in English
 2000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Mali is to supply Ghana with cotton and cattle. In return Ghana will supply items like textile, pineapples, and orange juice. An agreement to this effect has been signed in Accra. This was revealed by the leader of the 10-man Malian trade delegation, Mr Bouraima Diallo.

Speaking to newsmen just before the delegation left for home, Mr Diallo said they also concluded an agreement on the mode of payment and transfer with the West African clearing house. Mr Diallo, who is also the managing director of the office of stabilization and regularization of prices at the Malian Ministry of Trade, said the delegation also signed another agreement with Rainbow Airlines based in Ghana to transport 5,000 tons of (?goods) from Togo to Mali. Under the same agreement, Rainbow Airlines will airlift cotton and cattle from Mali to Ghana and to other African countries. He expressed the delegation's interest in Ghana's textile products but said the nonavailability of exports prices by manufacturers has been a major setback in the negotiations.

The delegation's visit is a followup to the meeting of the ad hoc committee on trade of the Ghana-Mali permanent joint commission for cooperation which was held in Bamako, Mali, last May.

SDAR Envoy Delivers Message to Rawlings
AB022218 Accra Domestic Service in English
 1300 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the Polisario Front, Mr Abdelaziz, has sent a message to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The message was delivered at the Castle Osu, today by a special envoy of the president, Mr Mohamed Kidaki. It was received on behalf of the chairman by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu. The contents were however not published.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Kidaki, who is also the general secretary of the Presidency of the SDAR, said he is in Ghana to

review relations between the two countries and to consult on matters of common interest, especially on the OAU summit in Addis Ababa this month. He explained that the SDAR will like to see the success of the summit for the continent's well-being. Another aim of the visit is to brief Ghanaian leaders on the situation in the northwestern part of Africa, and the aggressions being perpetrated by Morocco against the SDAR people.

Mr Kidaki was accompanied to the castle by the country's ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ouaddadi el-Haiba.

LIBERIA

Youth Group Appeals to Doe for Students' Release

AB022004 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The Organization of Liberian Youth, OLY, has appealed to the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, for the release of (fake) officials and former student leaders of the Liberian National Students Union, LINSU. The LINSU leaders are reportedly being detained at the maximum Camp Belle Yeallah prison in Lofa County. According to today's edition of the *SUN TIMES* newspaper, the appeal was contained in an address by the president of the OLY, Mr P. Erneston Harry, at the first installation ceremony of the organization over the weekend at the YMCA on Broad Street. The organization expressed dissatisfaction with the alleged involvement of the students in acts allegedly incompatible with their status. The statement appealed to government through head of state Doe to grant the student leaders executive clemency.

MALI

Traore Meets Development Council Chairman

AB021948 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, UDPM, and current chairman of the Senegal River Development Organization, OMVS, received in audience at 1000, Mr Samba Yella Diop, the Senegalese minister of water resources. The Senegalese minister, who is the current chairman of the organization's ministerial council, was accompanied by Mr Ould Taiba, the OMVS secretary general. The main topics reviewed at this audience were the holding of the forthcoming ministerial council meeting in Bamako from 29 to 31 July, the progress report on the organization's projects especially concerning navigation, the Manantali hydroelectric station and others, as well as the problem of running the High Commission General Headquarters. Mr Samba Yella Diop confirms this to Tchona Mathieu Kone [Radio Mali reporter].

[Begin recording] [Diop] During the last OMVS heads of state summit held in Nouakchott, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore was reelected chairman of the OMVS heads of state and government's conference. At the end of July, the first meeting of his second term of office will be held in Bamako — since there has

been a first summit this is therefore the second one. It was therefore normal that in my capacity as chairman of the ministerial council and accompanied by the high commissioner, that we come to his excellency for our first contacts in order to get directives and new options. This is the purpose of this audience, and I must say that we are returning with full satisfaction for we have received the viewpoints of President Moussa Traore, who fully knows our organization which he has already headed. We are satisfied for having gotten all the details we wanted, new options, and finally his total support — especially the promise of his personal support — for the progress of the OMVS in the achievement of its objectives.

[Kone] Mr Minister, the execution of the OMVS program is the hope of three peoples. How are the OMVS projects, especially the Manantali and the Diama Dam projects, doing?

[Diop] The projects are advancing very well according to schedule even though from time to time some difficulties have been encountered. Such difficulties are inevitable in such big construction projects like those of Diama and Manantali. The Diama Dam is almost completed. The spillway gate has been completed [words indistinct]. As for Manantali, work continues normally. As you said, it is a huge project which, on the whole, passes through three sister countries, namely Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal for the benefit of their inhabitants. President Moussa Traore, the current chairman of the heads of state and government's conference, whom we just met, is more than ever determined to work toward the progress of the construction works and to see to it that the OMVS achieves its objectives. [End recording]

The audience took place in the presence of Mr Djibril Diallo, the minister of state for industrial development and tourism, and Mr Mohammed Alou Seyni Toure.

Working Session With EEC Opens in Bamako

AB021848 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The EEC director general for development this morning paid a courtesy call on the deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, General Amadou Baba Diarra, minister of state for planning. On this occasion, Gen Amadou Baba Diarra expressed his satisfaction with the visit to Mali by Dieter Frisch and the EEC delegation. The minister of state for planning also expressed satisfaction with the diversity, and the quality of the excellent relations existing between Mali and the EEC.

A working session then followed at 1000 between a Malian delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and the EEC delegation. Speaking during the session, Alioune Blondin Beye said he was happy that Mali is the first of the 60 ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] countries to be visited by the European Development Fund [FED] planning delegation. This strengthens our conviction that the EEC is determined to give its support to the efforts toward economic and social development made by the Malian people, the party, and the government, added the foreign minister. Alioune Blondin Beye then underscored the fruitful cooper-

ation existing between Mali and the EEC, and he affirmed Mali's willing disposition for the planning of the sixth FED.

Traore Meets Delegation Head

*AB031910 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The EEC director general for development this morning held his first round of talks with Malian officials. Dieter Frisch was received in audience at midday by the president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore. Dieter Frisch arrived in Bamako yesterday at the head of an important delegation of the EEC, within the framework of its first planning mission to the ACP countries. This mission, indicated the EEC director general for development, will be devoted to the implementation of financial and technical cooperation with our country in the next 5 years. Dieter Frisch confirmed this to our reporter Oumar Sangare:

[Begin Frisch recording] I was very honored to be received by the president of the Republic. Following the visit of Vice President Natali, who was here recently to discuss with Malian authorities problems relating to emergency aid in this difficult period facing many Sahelian countries, I am here to visit. The president briefed me on this issue, and we discussed our structural action for the next 5 years within the framework of the Lome III Convention. And at this stage already I must express satisfaction with the identical viewpoints shared on the orientations that the president of the Republic and the Malian authorities (?envisage) for our cooperation in the next 5 years, and the basic orientations of the Lome Convention which basically indicates the same direction, as well as our own desire at the level of the community to support a policy of food security. The president especially stressed the importance attached to actions that concern the grassroots, the farmers, and activities which are on a small-scale, of which the farmers themselves can take charge and to which we, on our part, can give financial support.

We spoke on the flexibility involved in the implementation of this program, and we have agreed not to make things difficult from the start. We want to set up a flexible program which is almost multisectorial, within the conception of food strategies, which should permit a very supple implementation of small-scale operations. Our representation here will be delegated to follow developments closely from time to time. [End recording]

Present at this audience were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and Mali's ambassador to Brussels, Yaya Djara.

Traore Sends DPRK's Kim Il-song Message

*AB021826 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The secretary general of the party and president of the republic sent a message to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president. This is on the occasion of the forthcoming commemoration of the month of common anti-

imperialist struggle from 25 to 27 July. In this message, General Moussa Traore reaffirms the unflinching support of the Malian people, their party, and government as well as his own support for the just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. The Malian people, said the head of state Gen Moussa Traore, appreciate the laudable efforts made by the Korean people, its Workers Party under the clairvoyant leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song and of Kim Chong-il for national reconstruction, detente, and security in this part of the world as well as for the restoration of a new world order and the strengthening of South-South cooperation. The Malian head of state also expressed Mali's support for the new proposal for North-South interparliamentary talks presented by the DPRK's People's Supreme Assembly.

NIGERIA

Buhari Comments on Relations With Sierra Leone

*AB021331 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Nigeria has said that the visit of President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone to Lagos provides an opportunity to rectify the anomalies existing in the relations between the two countries. Declaring open talks between both countries at Dodan Barracks in Lagos today, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said that it was a great omission on the part of the two countries that in spite of similar colonial experience and cultural affinity, there was no appreciable form of economic cooperation between them. He noted that the domestic production and growth rate of the countries has continued to decline while export remains inadequate. The two countries, he said, were unable to generate the much-needed hard currency with the result that external debts had reached critical levels.

Gen Buhari described the situation as unjustifiable for the concept of ECOWAS and said that the delegates to the talks should lay down the basis for future cooperation. The head of state said that apart from bilateral issues, there were other matters of mutual concern on which both countries could exchange views and coordinate their position. These include the problems of southern Africa and the conflict in Chad, Western Sahara, the Middle East, and the Gulf.

President Siaka Stevens said that his country was determined to help in filling the gap so that both countries could work together for development. The Sierra Leonean leader pointed out that Sierra Leone looked up to Nigeria for guidance and counsel on some of the issues affecting Africa and the world.

After the formal opening of the talks, both leaders withdrew while their representatives continued with the discussions. The two delegations are being led by the ministers of foreign affairs, and the teams are made up of ministers and officials.

SENEGAL

Diouf Meets Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali

NC021451 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic

1230 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf today received Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Senegal.

Dr Ghali said after the meeting that he conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Diouf. The minister praised bilateral relations and said there is complete agreement in the two countries' stands on African and international issues. He added that the Conference on Democracy in Africa, which was opened by the Senegalese president in Dakar, is an important event in the history of African relations and will contribute to strengthening and deepening cooperation among people. He concluded his statement by saying that President Abdou Diouf has asked him to convey a verbal message to President Mubarak.

Government to Increase Hydrocarbon Prices

AB010706 Paris AFP in French 0755 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jun (AFP) — The Senegalese Government has decided to increase the selling prices of hydrocarbons in order to

absorb the deficit in the oil field which amounts to 13 billion CFA francs (fr 260 million) over a year, a communique from the Senegalese Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts revealed Saturday evening.

The prices of premium and regular gas are raised by 7.6 percent (from 325 to 350 CFA francs per liter) and by 6.3 percent (315 to 335 CFA francs per liter) respectively, the communique said.

The price of kerosene goes up by 5.7 percent from 175 CFA francs to 185 CFA francs per liter. Land, sea, and fishing gasoline [gas-oil de terre, de mer, et de peche] will go up to 210 CFA francs from 200 CFA francs, 150 CFA francs from 140 CFA francs, and 105 CFA francs from 100 CFA francs per liter respectively. The price of fuel for boats will go up to 150 CFA francs from 135 CFA francs per liter.

According to the communique, the earlier hikes in the prices of hydrocarbons in Senegal in December 1984 were not sufficient to reduce the country's oil deficit. The communique attributes this deficit to the cost of crude oil, freight, the fluctuations in the dollar rate, and to the depreciation in revenue due to the heavy subsidies the state gives to certain products.

It will be recalled that already in 1979, Senegal imported some 800,000 tons of oil and that its oil bill reached 25 billion CFA francs in that year.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 'Mass Desertion' in Armed Forces*PA021347 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Lisbon, July 2 (AFP) — An entire 350-strong battalion of the Angolan Armed Forces deserted and crossed the border from eastern Angola into neighbouring Zaire last month, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a statement received here today.

The mass desertion took place in Lunda Province, the UNITA statement said, without saying what became of the deserters.

There have so far been no reports corroborating or denying the UNITA statement either from Zaire or the Angolan Government.

Today's rebel communique also said that a UNITA commando group had cut off power supplies to the Angolan capital Luanda on June 24 by sabotaging high-tension supply cables at a point between the towns of Viena and Catete.

Two days later another commando group cut off electricity supplies to the town of Malanje, east of Luanda, by knocking out other power lines, it added.

BOTSWANA

Masire Expresses Thanks for India's Support*MB030725 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed gratitude for the support India granted Botswana at the United Nations following South Africa's raid on Gaborone on 14 June. Accepting letters of credence from India's high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Bhargava, this afternoon, Dr Masire said that the interest shown by India in the affairs of southern Africa and the positive role it has played were a matter of faith. The president pointed out that the people of southern Africa trusted India for its role in the international organization and as a leader upon which they could depend for the defense against injustice and racial oppression. He said the cooperation between Botswana and India resulted in many areas of practical cooperation. He singled out as appreciable the offer of places to Botswana students in Indian colleges.

Presenting his credentials, the new Indian high commissioner said that his country shared the aspirations of the people of Botswana for peaceful progress and development devoid of interference and destabilization activities from outside quarters. He said his country denounced the oppressive system of apartheid in South Africa. Mr Bhargava expressed pain at the fact that South Africa had been flouting international opinion and denying the people of Namibia their independence. He also said that India admires the manner in which Botswana had been progressing within a multiparty democracy.

Mr Bhargava will be high commissioner to Botswana on a nonresidential basis.

LESOTHO

Court Postpones Judgment on Elections Appeal*MB260949 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jun 85*

[Text] Mr Justice Denis Levy yesterday reserved judgment in a case in which the leader of the Marematlou Freedom Party, MFP, Mr B.M. Khaketla, has launched a petition asking the Lesotho High Court to declare null and void the elections regulations. Addressing the court, counsel for the applicant, Mr Churchill Maqutu, argued that the electoral regulations conflicted with the human rights bill, and said that the petition had been brought before the court in order to secure peaceful elections. He said that Mr Khaketla is a previous privy councillor who also aspires to be leader of this country after the coming general elections.

The crown attorney, Mr (K. Dumpy), said that the petition was out of order as it challenged the legislation which was enacted by parliament. He stressed that no act of parliament can be challenged, and described the statements which have been published in the *LESEDINYANA* newspaper in connection with the 1970 abortive general elections as cheap political propaganda.

Appearing for the applicant is Mr C. Maqutu, while Mr (K. Dumpy) is the crown attorney.

Commentary Criticizes Clergy Initiatives, Ties*MB281100 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 85*

[Station commentary: "Perspective — The Clergy Initiatives in Lesotho's Political Process"]

[Text] More than once, some members of the Lesotho Christian leadership have crossed the border between their purely Christian mission and the mundane and secular concerns of the world of politics. The Christian mission is of course, not confined to purely theological or religious matters. Many leaders of religion throughout the world have quite rightly interpreted their task as embracing the human condition itself. In this context, Christians are right to be concerned about the intolerable conditions of abject poverty, hunger, and disease that afflict most of mankind.

Christian leaders are correct in joining in political campaigns to seek freedom from conditions, that are an affront to the dignity of the human person. But it needs to be stated that in expressing willingness to support demands for social justice and full enjoyment of human liberties, religious leaders should be prudent and be circumspect about the strategies and tactics that are pursued. It is in this particular area that religious leaders often expose themselves to situations that tarnish their image as men of God and risk the loss of respect of their followers. If the pulpit is harnessed to the objectives of movements that boast of terrorist

goals, the pulpit is in danger of being identified with the bloodshed and acts of destruction that are the essence of terrorist movements.

Fortunately for Lesotho, the leaders of religion have by and large properly refused to be drawn into the web of organizations that seek change through the barrel of the gun. The nation should be grateful that the Christian leadership in Lesotho has, on the contrary, raised its voice against the excesses that some political groups in the country have committed in the interest of advancing their political ambitions.

However, two senior members of the Christians' leadership in Lesotho seem bent on seeking to create the image of the Christian mission in the country. These two members have repeatedly ignored the warnings of their followers to minimize their contacts with political factions whose platform is nothing less than a campaign of terror, bloodshed, and tears in Lesotho. Not so long ago, these two senior members of the clergy held meetings in Port St Johns, in the Transkei Bantustan, with the cabal of the terrorist Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle. Soon after that meeting the Matela family in Buthabuthe was brutally butchered by LLA terrorists. Last week another meeting was held in the Qwa Qwa Bantustan by the same leaders with Mr Mokhehle. Reports of the meeting indicate once more the determination of Mr Mokhehle to continue in his attempts to disrupt peace and stability in this land, and to step up acts of murder, arson, and sabotage from his base on South African soil.

What Bishop (Gwarayi) and Bishop (Mokuku) hope to achieve by their contacts with the Mokhehle faction of the Basotholand Congress Party and the LLA terrorists is hard to define in any precise terms. What is clear however, is that Mr Mokhehle is ready to make Basotho suffer because he alleges that the two bishops have not carried out their side of the bargain. Reports from informed sources state that the bargain was, in a phrase, the change of government in Lesotho. If Mr Mokhehle succeeds in adding other tombstones in Lesotho and creating orphans, widows and widowers, the nation should know full well that he says that he is striving for that sordid achievement, because he accuses the two bishops of having failed to meet these conditions in the bargain.

It is not too late for the two bishops to turn back and cut off their ties with the movement of terror and identify themselves with the rest of the Christian leadership in seeking protection of right of Basotho to life and to serene conditions of peaceful existence in the interests of the nations.

PRC Industrial Minister, Delegation Begin Visit

Attend Reception With Energy Minister

*MB011411 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] The honorable minister of water, energy, and mining, Mr Matette Majara, yesterday hosted a reception in honor of the visiting minister of metallurgical industry of the PRC, the Honorable Li Dongye, and his delegation at the Lesotho Sun International Hotel in Maseru.

In a speech delivered at the reception, Mr Majara said he recalled with joy the warm and welcome hospitality accorded to our prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, and his delegation by the Chinese prime minister, His Excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang, during their visit to the PRC in May 1983. He said that although their stay in Beijing was short, because of the number of countries they were to visit, however he could assure the Honorable Dongye that their visit was a success, whose fruits the people of Lesotho were now reaping with joy.

Mr Majara told the Honorable Li Dongye that Lesotho was attacked by the South African Army on 9 December 1982 on the basis of completely untrue allegations by South Africa that Lesotho was harboring what South Africa called ANC terrorists and also claiming that Lesotho was used as a base for military attacks against South Africa. Mr Majara conveyed a special message of thanks to the Honorable Li Dongye on behalf of the government and people of Lesotho for the judicious manner in which the PRC cast its vote for Lesotho at the Security Council in New York with regard to this matter. Mr Majara also thanked the Government of the PRC through the Honorable Li Dongye for the scholarships that have been granted to the Lesotho Government which will enable Basotho children to pursue their studies in China.

In reply, the Honorable Li Dongye said that his country supported every country and its people in their struggle to gain or maintain their national independence. He said that his country believed that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal. He said he and his delegation were delighted to be the first Chinese Government delegation in Lesotho on a goodwill visit to enhance friendship and mutual understanding between Lesotho and China.

Tours Factories

*MB030727 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The minister of metallurgical industries of the PRC, Honorable Mr Li Dongye, says he is impressed by the quality and efficiency of the industries established in Maseru with the assistance of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, LNDC.

Speaking at the end of a conducted tour of the Pitsane and Maseru industrial estates this morning, the minister said the small-scale industries would generate quick results for the people of the country. Among the incentives offered to potential investors by the LNDC, Mr Dongye singled out tax exemptions for pioneer industries. The Chinese minister said although the industries were small, they were suitable for local conditions.

The minister and his 7-man government delegation also visited the Lesotho knitwear factory, the machine shop of the Lesotho steel products factory, which manufactures agricultural implements, and the MN [expansion unknown] general engineering industry. The ambassador of the PRC in Maseru, his excellency, Mr Mou Ping, accompanied the delegation on the tour of the industrial estates.

MALAWI

Banda Receives Envoy, Praises Ties With Belgium

*MB021343 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has thanked the Kingdom of Belgium for its continued assistance to Malawi. The life president was speaking this morning at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre where he received the letters of credence from the new Belgian ambassador to Malawi, Mrs Christina Funisnorten. The life president said Belgium had become increasingly involved in sizeable aid and cooperation programs with a number of countries, including Malawi, either through bilateral cooperation or through its contributions to the European Development Fund. The life president noted that Malawi and Belgium share a strong friendship and understanding because of their love for peace and the principles of mutual esteem and respect for mankind. Ngwazi expressed the hope that in forging such links Malawi and Belgium would be able to explore new avenues and higher dimensions within the existing policies in order to increase further relations as well as technical and cultural interchanges between the nations.

In her remarks the Belgian envoy, Mr Christina Funisnorten, praised Malawi's economic achievements through agriculture. She said Malawi's courage, discipline, and determination to solve its problems, coupled with her country's commitment for economic support, should strengthen further the prosperity of the people of the two countries. The new Belgian ambassador is based in Lusaka, Zambia.

Algerian Envoy Brings Message on Namibia, Sahara

*MB020940 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Mr Ahmed Lahidi, Algerian special envoy, has delivered a special message to the ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda from the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid. In an interview with the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation after the audience, Mr Lahidi said he discussed with the life president bilateral and international issues, including the situation in southern Africa and the Western Sahara conflict, which have presented problems to the OAU in recent years.

On the Namibian question, Mr Lahidi said his government hopes the parties concerned would implement UN Resolution 435 on the territory's independence, and on the Western Sahara issue, Mr Lahidi said his country was still trying hard to convince Morocco to accept the OAU's resolution for the territory to gain independence and allow the people there to call a referendum. The envoy has already delivered a similar message to the leaders of Zambia, and from Malawi he will proceed to Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Sends Message to Gromyko on Relations

*MB010652 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 29 Jun 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has expressed profound satisfaction with the conclusion of 10 years of diplomatic relations between Mozambique and the USSR.

The Mozambican foreign minister expressed his sentiments in a message addressed to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano also hailed the selfless determination of the two countries to continuously promote solid ties between the two peoples since the national liberation armed struggle.

NAMIBIA

Arms Captured in Angolan Raid Shown to Newsmen

*MB021441 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The arms, ammunition, and medical supplies captured by the security forces in their hot-pursuit operation against SWAPO in southern Angola last weekend were displayed to newsmen at Oshakati in South-West Africa.

The arms include numerous SK [as heard] rifles, six RPG-7 rocket launchers, and an outdated RPG-2. A total of 37 AK-47 rifles and several 82 and 60mm mortar bombs were also shown to the newsmen. Six land mines of Eastern bloc origin were also among the captured equipment.

The medical equipment found in the possession of the terrorists was donated by the United Nations International Educational Center.

SWAPO Prisoners Presented

*MB021804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1756 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Oshakati, July 2, SAPA — SWAPO had been dealt a serious blow by the "surprise" Angolan hot pursuit operation mounted at the weekend by SWA/Namibian security forces, and it would take the insurgents several weeks to regroup, the operations commander, Brigadier Joep Joubert, said today.

"I anticipate a definite drop in SWAPO incidents (in Owambo)," he told an international press conference at Oshakati, some 40km south of the Angolan border.

The security forces' hot pursuit operation against SWAPO insurgents started on Friday, after a string of violent incidents over the last few weeks, culminating in a stand-off mortar attack on the Eenhana military base.

By the time security force units withdrew from as far as 40 km into southern Angola on a Monday morning, 57 SWAPO insurgents had been killed and five captured.

Three of the prisoners, two of them 18-year-olds, were presented to the media at the press conference, along with a substantial collection of captured arms, ammunition, and equipment.

Security force losses amounted to one man killed and nine wounded during the entire operation.

Security force statements at first said 62 SWAPO insurgents had been killed, but military spokesmen at the conference said those captured were included in the tally of insurgents "eliminated" or "neutralised."

All three captured SWAPO men were dressed in South African Army browns and one of the 18-year-olds, who had been wounded in the left arm, was bandaged and brought into the room in a wheelchair.

The eldest of the prisoners, 31-year-old Michael Willem, who used the combat name "Peter," said he had joined SWAPO in 1977 and received training in the Lubango Region of Angola, as well as Russia.

Answering questions through an interpreter, himself a former political commissar in SWAPO, Peter said he had been in contact with security forces before, and had joined SWAPO to liberate his country.

He knew nothing of current political developments in SWA/Namibia, where a Multi-Party transitional government was given day-to-day administrative powers by the South African Government on June 17.

The other two prisoners identified themselves as Wilson Hishiniwa, combat name "Mbwalgela" and Tangeni Paulus, combat name "Katushi." All three were from the Owambo region, the central region along the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border where the insurgency war is concentrated.

In military terms it is known as Sector 10 and Brigadier Joubert is the commanding officer. A military spokesman said the two captives not presented to the media were still "en-route" to Oshakati. He could not say if they had been wounded.

Further Details on Raid

*MB021844 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1840 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Oshakati, July 2, SAPA — SWA/Namibian security force units pursued fleeing SWAPO insurgents up to 40km into southern Angola, killing 57 and capturing five in 36 separate contacts during the weekend's hot pursuit operation in retaliation to a string of recent violent incidents in Owambo.

There would be no hesitation in taking further cross-border action against SWAPO if the organisation continued its campaign of terror and destruction in SWA/Namibia, Brigadier

Joep Joubert, a Defence Force commanding officer in the Owambo area and coordinator of the operation, told an international news conference in Oshakati.

He said SWAPO had been taken by surprise by the hot pursuit operation and it would take several weeks to regroup. He anticipated a "definite decline" in SWAPO operations south of the Angolan border.

Local and foreign journalists were transported to Oshakati, some 40km south of the SWA/Namibian border, to be given a briefing on the three-day operation and to be shown a substantial quantity of captured arms, ammunition and equipment.

Three of the captured SWAPO men, one of them a wounded 18-year-old in a wheelchair, were also presented to the media for questions.

Brigadier Joubert said that, up until Friday, security forces in Owambo, where 25 per cent of SWA/Namibia's population is concentrated, had not committed any border violation since the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC] established between South Africa and Angola in terms of the Lusaka Agreement had withdrawn from southern Angola on April 15 this year.

"This situation has led to the result that the inhabitants of Owambo have become restless and have on occasion made it known that the security forces must not leave Owambo."

After the JMC dissolved on May 16, the South African Government made it clear it would not hesitate to take action against SWAPO if it did not stop its acts of terror within Owambo.

"SWAPO chose to ignore this and carried on ad lib with acts of terror," Brigadier Joubert said.

Brigadier Joubert listed SWAPO atrocities against the Owambo people since April 15. There had been 82 abductions, 29 murders, 37 landmine incidents, 41 acts of sabotage, 21 attacks and 10 ambushes, he said.

Thirty-four people living in the area had been killed and 27 injured by SWAPO during this period. In the past week, a bridge, a pipeline and 20 telephone poles had been sabotaged. A teacher's training college was damaged by a bomb, and the military base at Eenhana bombarded unsuccessfully with mortars. As a result, Brigadier Joubert said, he had ordered mobile teams in mine-protected vehicles to investigate the incidents and, if tracks were found, to follow them up at all costs "even if it meant crossing the border.

"In other words the order was for the execution of a hot-pursuit operation."

By 9 am on Saturday, most of the security force teams had already crossed the border, making contact with SWAPO insurgents and killing nine of them.

All available mobile teams had then been deployed to bring the situation under control following reports of numerous enemy tracks and movements in the area up to 30km from the border.

The operation, code-named "Operation Boswilger," could be described as a "search and destroy" action, Brigadier Joubert said.

Although security force units had penetrated up to 40km into southern Angola, all 36 contacts had taken place within 30km of the border. Units had turned back after the fleeing terrorists had crossed the 40km mark.

Brigadier Joubert said he had sent a message on Saturday to the commander of Angolan Government FAPLA troops in the area, to the effect that South African troops had crossed the border, but that the action was aimed specifically at SWAPO, not against Angolan troops "unless they interfered and endangered the lives of our troops.

"I must say FAPLA gave us their full cooperation," he said.

On one occasion a security force patrol had met a FAPLA unit, "but they parted on friendly enough terms."

Replying to a question, Brigadier Joubert said the "unseasonal" upsurge in SWAPO activity could be attributed to the security forces halting operations in the area immediately north of the border following the JMC's withdrawal.

He estimated that about 18 per cent of SWAPO's cadres close to the Owambo border in southern Angola had been eliminated.

On the SWA/Namibian side, there were still between 150 and 250 insurgents.

The total number of SWAPO insurgents killed in his sector since the beginning of the year was 375, a tally which was rapidly approaching the 1984 total of 475.

SWAPO did not, however, have the ability to launch a large-scale offensive into SWA/Namibia at this stage, although there were numerous small units operating.

SWAPO had been able to put 16,500 trained men into the field in 1977, but this was now reduced to about 8,500, of whom only 1,500 could be deployed against the SWA/Namibian security forces.

The remainder had to be "loaned" to FAPLA to help it in its campaign against the rebel Angolan movement, UNITA, and to protect its own headquarters and installations deep in Angola.

"When you fight from a foreign country's territory, you have to pay a price," Brigadier Joubert said.

Although it was clear that FAPLA could not control SWAPO forces operating against SWA/Namibia, it was not actually responsible for this since the termination of the JMC, he said.

Minister of Finance Discusses Interim Government *MB291000 Johannesburg Television Service in English* *1948 GMT 27 Jun 85*

[Interview with Dirk Mudge, minister of finance of SWA's interim government on "Eyeline" program by Brendan Nicholson, *THE SUNDAY STAR* news editor; Wilf Nussey, editor of the *PRETORIA NEWS*; and moderator Pat Rogers]

[Text] [Rogers] On "Eyeline" tonight Mr Dirk Mudge, finance minister of South-West Africa's new transitional government. Good evening, I am Pat Rogers and with me, Mr Brendan Nicholson, a news editor of *THE SUNDAY STAR*, and Mr Wilf Nussey, editor of the *PRETORIA NEWS* and for a long time editor of the *Argus AFRICA* newspaper. Mr Mudge, I think the World Court ruled in 1971 that South Africa's presence in South-West Africa was illegal, but it does remain a de facto power in the territory. Now, the position of the new transitional government and its role is less clear, and its appointment has been greeted not so much even with condemnation, as with a big yawn, with the feeling that we have been through all this before. What is new?

[Mudge] This is the one thing that confuses people in my country. The fact that on many occasions the United Nations ruled that South Africa is in Namibia illegally, but when South Africa wants to withdraw and hand over to the people in the country, this is strongly opposed by the international community. So this does not make sense as far as I am concerned. We are not prepared to allow a vacuum in this country, in our country. There must be a government. It will either have to be South Africa or it will have to be a government appointed or elected by the people.

[Rogers] But your government, in fact, has been appointed, not elected, and one is left wondering what is the object of the exercise. Is this another trip down the Ian Smith UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] route?

[Mudge] Well, let me put it this way. Since the 20's South-West Africa always had an interim government. This country was never an independent country and it was ruled by several governments. One of the first was a military government, after that we had a government elected by the white people in the country. No blacks could take part in those elections, and could not serve in that government. After that we got representation in the South African parliament. So at least we could at that stage represent our people even if whites had to represent blacks. Now after that we had a government elected in 1978, elected in a democratic election. This was also an interim government and in spite of the fact that it was elected it was not recognized by the international community. After that we had a 1-man government. This was also, as far as I am concerned, an interim government. This government was more acceptable, it appeared, to the international community. The very same people who say that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal were quite happy with the South African administrator general ruling the country without even being advised by elected representatives.

[Rogers] But now does this appointment of your government represent an attempt to bypass the previously agreed basis for independence for Namibia. That is, does it intend to bypass UN

Security Council Resolution 435, the withdrawal of troops, and a UN supervised free election?

[Mudge] Not at all. We are very much interested in finding a solution ultimately which will be internationally acceptable. But the fact of the matter is that these efforts from various quarters so far have not succeeded and we must be ruled in the meantime. There must be a government, and we prefer a government by the people to a South African appointed administrator general. It does not mean that we are bypassing any efforts or any plan, acceptable plan, which might lead to international recognition.

[Rogers] Mr Mudge, the '78 election was not recognized internationally, this present National Assembly is not recognized internationally. Do you think that there will ever be recognition of any government in Namibia/South-West Africa without the involvement of SWAPO?

[Mudge] I think that this is possible, yes. The problem with the international community is, as I see it, they want to be assured, they want to be convinced that any government in that country really represents the people in the country, and really represent their aspirations. Now, because of ignorance they believe that SWAPO represents the people and should SWAPO take over tomorrow, either by force or in any other way, I do not think there will be any problem with recognition and the international community will immediately recognize them. But we have a problem there. The international community is just not prepared yet to believe that a moderate party representing all groups in the country, black, and white, and brown, not fighting a war and not using AK-47's, that we can represent the people. So, if we could succeed in convincing the world that we really represent the inhabitants, that our parties are winners, we will get recognition.

[Rogers] Mr Nicholson.

[Nicholson] Mr Mudge there are two obvious areas where people would say that your... that the interim government is bound to fail. One would be that you are destined irrevocably towards a course towards UDI with the precedent of Rhodesia, which failed ultimately, and the second is that anything — that any legislation — that your administration passes has effectively to be ratified by the South African Government. Well they have some control over it. Can you be effective in making the changes that would bring your administration credibility under those circumstances?

[Mudge] We are definitely not heading for a UDI. We are experienced enough to know that that is not going to be in the interest of our country. We are prepared to do our utmost to come to an agreement with the rest of the world, but in the meantime we want to rule ourselves and we want to make our own laws. This is what we did when we had the National Assembly in the Council of Ministers, and what we did was in the interest of the people of our country and they still are up to this day. They enjoy the privileges which we have given them during that period. Now as far as legislation are concerned, we had problems during the term of office of the previous government. All I can say is in terms of the proclamation the administrator general will have to sign the laws, but that would be a mere formality, and he will only, he will only be able to refuse signing the law if that law is against... [changes thought] a violation of the bill of fundamental

rights or a violation or is not in line with the proclamation which established the government. Otherwise...

[Rodgers, interrupting] Sorry, If I could put it to you, you have said that the establishment of the new interim government does not represent an attempt to bypass Resolution 435. But is that in fact the broadly accepted consensus of your cabinet. Mr Bezuidenhout, I think, has gone on record as saying that 435 is outdated.

[Mudge] Yes. You must make, you must make a difference between an internationally acceptable solution and Resolution 435; 435 as such is only a resolution which should have confirmed or legalized the Western plan. The Western power, the five Western powers in 1977, if I remember correctly, drafted proposals for a settlement in the country, and this was then approved, adopted by the UN General Assembly by Resolution 435. Now Resolution 435 is now approximately 7 years old, and it has got certain serious shortcomings.

[Rogers] But you have said that you still buy it, and Mr Bezuidenhout, the first chairman in the rotating system you have in your government, has said that he thinks it is outdated. Now just very briefly is your cabinet for it or are you going to find another way?

[Mudge] Resolution 435 is, as far as I am concerned, outdated and it has been expressed in many different words. One of our members said we must rearrange the furniture in 435. Other people said we must remove the obstacles, the shortcomings, and I think it will be much clearer if I mention those shortcomings, those problems and obstacles that we object to, and one of them is, and the main one is, the biased attitude of the United Nations towards SWAPO. The United Nations have recognized SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative. They have given SWAPO...

[Rogers, interrupting] Now you are moving away again from the acceptance to 435. You know you started off saying you accepted, that is still the way you want to go. Now in fact you are moving away from that stance.

[Mudge] We are moving away from 435 as it stands right now but we are not moving away from an internationally acceptable solution which will lead to international recognition.

[Nussey] I have the impression very much that you have become preoccupied with the detail, the nuts and bolts of government to the exclusion of the main points. The priority of your new National Assembly is to formulate a constitution is it not?

[Mudge] One of responsibilities of the government...

[Rogers, interrupting] One of the priorities...

[Mudge, continuing] ...will be, and the priorities will have to be, to formulate or to draft a constitution, but as you quite rightly said the ministers would probably be very much involved in governing, ruling the country taking decisions, busy with from day-to-day administrative...

[Nussey, interrupting] One accepts that you have to have an administration and infrastructure to run the country. It cannot just be allowed to go rolling along.

[Mudge] Right, but just let me add we will also have a constitutional council which will be established with the direct responsibility to draft the final constitution.

[Rogers] And will that constitution be tested in a referendum or an election?

[Mudge] We are hoping that before this constitution is finalized that we could even get some of the other parties involved, say for instance, SWAPO or any other party, for that matter, to get them involved, and should they not be prepared to participate in the process of drafting the constitution we hope to get them involved in the final test, when there will then be an election or most probably, I think more probably, a referendum that they will take part in, and that the last possibility also exists and that is that in the meantime we might come to an agreement with the international community and we can have an election which also satisfies them we can use this constitution as our proposal in the elected constituent assembly.

[Nicholson] That process though — your constitutional committee, the body that is going to create a constitution — has got at least 18 months. Hasn't it, to do its work?

[Mudge] Yes.

[Nicholson] The whole process could be an extremely lengthy one.

[Mudge] Well, I wouldn't say, I can't agree that 18 months is really long. I think, I know of countries where they have taken 200 years to draft the constitution, and I have always objected that they expect us to do what other countries couldn't do in 200 years. But let me say this, we don't want them to take 18 months. We hope they will be ready sooner. If not, then it will come back to the council of... [changes thought] to the ministers, to the cabinet, to the National Assembly...

[Rogers, interrupting] One of the problems with 435, if we could get back to that is the linkage between the implementation of that and the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola. Now, who was it in fact who came up with that idea of the linkage? Would I be right in saying that it was the United States? And would I be right in saying that they must today be bitterly regretting that bright idea?

[Mudge] I think the United States played a very prominent role as far as the Cuban issue is concerned. South Africa has got an interest and we have got an interest, I want to make that quite clear. Although this was not initially and originally raised by us in Namibia...

[Rogers, interrupting] But who did raise it?

[Mudge] But it was in the discussions, negotiations between South Africa and the United States.

[Rogers] Was it the United States or was it South Africa?

[Mudge] Well, I was not personally present, so...

[Rogers, interrupting] But you would know. But you would know.

[Mudge] I think the United States played a very important role there.

[Rogers] Mr Nussey.

[Nussey] To come back to this constitutional issue and, in fact, the border conflict. One gets the impression that you are going to be having a wedding without the bride or the groom. I come back to SWAPO. Surely, but for the sake of a final solution you have to somehow bring in SWAPO, otherwise you are never going to be recognized, otherwise the border conflict is just never going to end. So, how are you going to go about bringing SWAPO, which obviously has very big support in SWA?

[Mudge] What must we do more? First of all, we invited SWAPO on more than one occasion. Secondly we traveled to Lusaka to meet SWAPO and we insisted on talking to SWAPO directly. When we arrived in Lusaka, we found that SWAPO was not prepared to talk to us. They said, you are not important enough. You have no power. We are prepared to talk to the South African Government, but not to the internal parties. We are not prepared to talk to our brothers, we are prepared to talk to the enemy or the colonial power. So, we cannot force them to talk to us. We have done our very best, but one thing SWAPO must realize that as important as it is for us to talk to SWAPO it will be important for SWAPO to talk to us.

[Rogers] Now, there is another important factor in the mix at the moment, I think, and that is Jonas Savimbi in Angola and his UNITA forces, and he has said that no one is going to sort out the South-West African problem without consulting also with him. Would you go along with that?

[Mudge] You see, these things make it very complicated. In our part of the world there are many interested parties, all of them behaving in their own interests. Starting with the United States of America, which will definitely do what is in the United States' interests. South Africa which will obviously do what is in their interest. Savimbi has got an interest. The whole of southern Africa has got an interest, and you know under these circumstances self-determination becomes very, very difficult.

[Rogers] And a long, long way away.

[Nicholson] Do you believe that the Cuban forces in Angola, be there 25,000 to 30,000 of them as suggested, would pose in fact a direct threat to an independent Namibia under your government?

[Mudge] Well, of course we were hoping that whenever we become independent we don't want an army and spend a lot of money on starting an air force and all that and even a navy. We didn't intend that. We need money for raising the standard of living, but should the Cubans be in Angola, with their jet aircraft and all their sophisticated weapons, I think we will have to sort of make arrangements to counter that threat and this is going

to cost us a lot of money. So, as far as I am concerned we don't want the Cubans in Angola.

[Nicholson] So, you would envisage a major South African military presence in Namibia for at least until the Cuban troops have moved from Angola?

[Mudge] Yes, and we don't prefer it that way. We have said it no more than one occasion we want our region, our country to be demilitarized. Wherever a war is fought the people suffer, the civilians suffer.

[Nicholson] In terms of actually people suffering, the parliament was told — the parliament in Cape Town was told — earlier this year that the minister of police had paid out 150,000 rand in out-of-court settlements to the families of victims of the police counterinsurgency unit, Koevoet. Now, Koevoet actually falls under the control of your administration. You have been under a lot of pressure, including some members of your administration, to have Koevoet disbanded or have its activities curtailed. Can you afford to do it? And do you have any plans to do that?

[Mudge] As long as you have a war and as long as people infiltrate from across the border and kill innocent people you have got to defend yourself, and I can't do it myself. We need trained people and armed people to do that. I think Koevoet is a very effective unit, but does not mean that I agree that Koevoet could do things which will be a disgrace to our defense force. They must be properly controlled, they must not be allowed to do anything to harm the local population. I think an end must be made to that and I am determined as far as I am... [changes thought] I will be able to do that, I am determined to do exactly that.

[Rogers] Mr Mudge, I think the Germans, when they were governing SWA, earned for themselves an appalling reputation with the policy of genocide. I think they decimated the Herero population from about 60,000 to about 16,000, and I think it is ironic of course that Germany today is one of the five Western contact nations telling us what to do. But I think that that is an extra reason, perhaps, for us to be very sensitive about the aspect which Mr Nicholson has brought up and when one reads of a case, for instance, where two soldiers were found guilty of spit roasting an old man, and then he dies and they get fined the equivalent of less than 50 rand each, one is left wondering if there is not smoke where there is fire regarding those allegations.

[Mudge] It is very interesting, sir, as far as the war between the Germans and the Hereros is concerned, that today the Germans and the Hereros get along very well. They have become good friends, in spite of that war. But I want to repeat, sir, whatever happened in the past, I will never tolerate things which will be a disgrace to a civilized community. I don't think it is fair that innocent people suffer, whether they suffer at the hands of SWAPO or at the hands of the military forces in the country, this cannot be tolerated. An end must be made to that. If it is still going on it will be our job to see to it that it doesn't happen again. Of course, sir, I said when there is a war going on in a country unfortunately the civilians suffer, innocent people suffer. You will never be able to completely avoid that.

[Nussey] Mr Mudge, relative to that point, I believe that SWA is not at the moment an economically viable country, especially taking into account the cost of defense. If and when you do get independence, will you be able to maintain yourselves or will you continue to need injections of money from South Africa for administration and injections of South African Defense Forces?

[Mudge] We will need foreign aid from wherever it comes, because SWA will not be able to be self-sufficient. We will not be able to balance our budget without assistance from somewhere else. Now, from experience we know that money will not be forthcoming from our so-called friends in the international community. Those who appear and pretend to be concerned about the standard of living and the suffering of the people in that country, in spite of various efforts on our side, there was no response and I want to predict that even after recognized independence they will not be prepared to give us the same assistance that we have received from South Africa so far. So, we will be dependant on South Africa, I suppose. And as far as the defense problem is concerned, as long as there is threat from across the border we will need assistance to counter that threat, hoping that an end will be made to that, that there will be peace, the Cubans will withdraw, SWAPO will come to the conference table, South African troops will be able to go back, and then I suppose one of our major problems will be solved.

[Rogers] Mr Mudge, you admit that you will continue to need financial assistance. Now, what is your reaction to the findings of the Thirion Commission, for instance the interim findings which indicate large scale malpractice, bribery and corruption, particularly in the second or ethnic tier of government in your country? And what has happened about those interim findings where names were named, incidents were mentioned and, as far as I can see, nothing has happened?

[Mudge] Yeah. Well, I made a statement in the National Assembly yesterday that this new government which has just been established will take the strongest possible action against all forms of corruption. And I feel the credibility of our country and our government will depend very much on that. Now, I think that it is now our duty and we are all determined to do that, to clear the name of SWA-Namibia.

[Rogers] Now, even without the corruption, the system itself has been termed incredibly clumsy, inefficient and expensive. I think 75 percent of your budget is spent in keeping this huge bureaucracy afloat. Are you going to change that? Are you going to get rid of the second tier?

[Mudge] Yeah. I do not agree with the figures that you have given, but apart from that, the 3-tier system of government was a compromise made by the various political parties in 1978-79. But this system has got serious shortcomings and something will have to be done about that and I made no secret, my party made no secrets that we will continue to press for major changes in the system. We feel that it is too expensive, it's not efficient enough and it lends itself to discrimination.

[Rogers] Before I ask Mr Nicholson to come in at this point, I would like to raise this one other aspect in this connection and that is the running of the diamond industry in your country,

where again I think an investigator for the Thirion Commission found that something like 1,000 million rand worth of diamonds in one year had been exported without the territory receiving a cent in tax. He made various other allegations concerning the De Beers subsidiary responsible for the operation there, including the swapping of diamonds from SWA for inferior stones from South Africa, and when the company concerned appeared in court with a letter disputing that, they were told by the judge that their letter was an insult to the meanest intelligence. Now, that must cause a lot of concern about the way that side of the economy — and it is a potentially vastly important one for your country — is being handled.

[Mudge] Now, we are all very much concerned about this whole affair. At one stage when these rumors went around I advised some of the people who spoke to me to take this case to the Thirion Commission, because I thought it was necessary that this whole matter be properly investigated. We want to know the truth and nothing but the truth, and I think we should prevent things like that happening again, but at this state, at this particular stage, I cannot stand in for the figures and the facts because up to a year or 2 ago, the South African Department for Income was responsible for taxing those mines. We didn't have the trained people, the competent people to do that, with the effect that, with the result that we don't really know all the facts, but I also made a statement in the National Assembly yesterday that I will fully support any action taken to get all the facts on the table and to prevent a repetition of this. We don't want our country to be blamed and to be accused, to be in the witness box for things that went wrong or are still going wrong. So, these things must be prevented in future. We have strong feelings about that.

[Nicholson] Mr Mudge, do you consider that a SWAPO government for Namibia will be a disaster for the territory? Will you think that Namibia could live with a SWAPO government?

[Mudge] Personally, I think it will be disastrous. That is why I am fighting SWAPO. I do not agree with SWAPO's ideas, their ideologies and their actions. I have seen in Africa that the people, and especially parties, never easily change their ways. Once they start, if they at any stage killed their political opponents they will probably do the same after they have taken over. This has happened in other countries.

[Nicholson] SWAPO is actually in the position, it has the advantage of having precedence all through Africa, 20, 30 countries that have attained independence and then slid rapidly down hill. Thereafter a lot of people who support SWAPO would argue that a massive effort has gone in military-economic effort over the past 20 years to exclude SWAPO from any chance of control in Namibia. Moderate black leaders like President Kaunda point out that in the same way as you are to some extent economically beholden to South Africa and as you say you will remain so...

[Rogers, interrupting] Can you get to the question?

[Nicholson] Yes. SWAPO would be in the exactly same position that a SWAPO government, no matter what percentage of control it actually had, would be heavily dependant on its neighbor in the same way the other Frontline States appear to be.

[Mudge] Yes. You see, SWAPO is not fighting a liberation struggle, as far as I am concerned, because South Africa has agreed to give independence to the territory. Only South Africa must have somebody or some institutions, some government to hand over to. Now, SWAPO is at this stage not fighting a liberation war. SWAPO is fighting a power struggle. They don't want the other parties to participate in the government. They want to do it alone, and this is one of the reasons why there cannot be peace unless the parties come together, all of them, including us. It's, as far as I am concerned, a futile exercise to argue about the question whether a SWAPO government could do this or could do that. Why should it in fact be a SWAPO government? It must be a Namibian government.

[Rogers] Mr Nussey.

[Nussey] If there is any government in an independent Namibia, whether or not includes SWAPO it is so dependent on South Africa. It is so remote and so surrounded by desert, but really it poses no threat to anybody else. Will this not bring them to realities, to confront realities in that area?

[Mudge] I think it is true, it is quite correct that any government, any government in Namibia will be dependent on South Africa. Even a SWAPO government will be dependent on South Africa. In other words, SWAPO will not be able to satisfy the demands and to fulfill their promises, and a SWAPO government will be a weak government, a very weak government. so...

[Rogers, interrupting] The time is running out. Could I put two very quick ones to you. One, you know the border war is estimated to be costing South Africa something like 1 and 1/2 million rand a day. We have lost hundreds of young South Africans and, of course, thousands of Namibians. Now why should we continue to do that. Why should South Africa continue to do that?

[Mudge] I am not prepared to admit that South Africa is fighting our war. I think South Africa is fighting against a common enemy, and that enemy is on its way not to Windhoek but to Cape Town or Pretoria.

[Rogers] You are talking about a communist [word indistinct]?

[Mudge] I am talking about the forces behind SWAPO.

[Rogers] Which are communists?

[Mudge] Right.

[Rogers] And could I ask you one more question, and very briefly, would you agree that if an election were held tomorrow SWAPO would win that election?

[Mudge] No sir, I am not prepared to admit that. I think people take that for granted for one reason only because of the fact that the terrorist always won, but let me just remind you sir, we have peace in our country, no strikes, no riots, in spite of the fact that SWAPO is not a banned organization. We have problems on the border but that problem comes from across the border.

[Rogers] Mr Mudge, thank you. Thank you very much for joining us tonight on "Eyeline".

[Mudge] Thank you.

SWAPO Commentary Rejects Temporary Government

MB021615 Harare Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Having failed to achieve its aims and feeling the pinches of SWAPO in the struggle on all fronts, the South African regime embarked upon its old idea of implanting a puppet regime in Namibia. The sole aim of the latest move is to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the country. The present plan of racist South Africa to install a so-called interim government in Namibia is therefore neither a new idea nor is it going to work. It is the same dead horse which has been rejected in the past by the masses of the Namibian people and the international community. To SWAPO of Namibia it is the same ploy aimed at side-stepping United Nations involvement in settling the Namibian independence question and as in the past, Pretoria and its puppets are doomed to failure. The call made by the puppet Multiparty Conference that SWAPO must talk to them are clear signs of desperation and failure. In response to this (?naive measure) by the MPC puppets whose objectives are to lure SWAPO into agreeing to the idea of giving up the struggle and join South Africa's neocolonial scheme in Namibia, the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, last week ruled out contact with the MPC, saying the new so-called administration has been created by racist South Africa. SWAPO is ready to talk with the South African Government, not with the puppets. Any discussion with the MPC would be a waste of time.

Turning to the statement of the MPC which Comrade Sam Nujoma rejected, one can clearly see that the so-called independence given to the puppets in Namibia by South Africa is futile without SWAPO's participation. Independence without international recognition has never worked anywhere, and it will not in Namibia. Therefore SWAPO urges every patriotic Namibian to reject with utter contempt all attempts to justify South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and its concomitant repression of the Namibian people; rally behind the people's party, SWAPO of Namibia; and do away with sellout parties of South African creation, demanding the implementation of the United Nations plan for internationally supervised independence elections. In the absence of the democratic process, we have no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle. The war must continue.

SOUTH AFRICA

Research Group Releases Report on Race Relations

MB021558 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] An investigation by the Human Sciences Research Council has found that statutory racial segregation is responsible for the high conflict potential between and within racial groups in

South Africa. The investigation was undertaken by the council on its own initiative by leading academics from 20 faculties from among 15 universities.

About 200 researchers, under the leadership of Dr H.C. Marais, the council's vice president, were involved in the investigation. This is the third national investigation by the council, following the De Lange report on education and the Scholts report on sports.

The researchers found that some positive factors hold out hope for the future. These include the present reforms, the granting of residential rights to blacks, the increasing preparedness of the various groups to talk, and the vast opportunities that exist for all.

The researchers report that all available evidence indicates that the conflict potential in the country is exceptionally high on account of the separation and division of people brought about by a policy of segregation. The possibility of conflict cannot be reduced within such a system, the report says.

The investigation comes to the conclusion that the system of separate development failed in its original form in its attempt to reduce conflict. At the same time, however, not one of the alternative systems, such as 1-man, 1-vote, would necessarily succeed, the report adds.

It adds that while the importance of ethnicity cannot be denied, nonwhites believe that whites are favored over them by the apartheid system. The researchers believe that several factors can bring people of all groups in South Africa closer, such as the acceptance of a common nationality and a comparatively general rejection of violence.

The report adds that positive relations among groups can be promoted if the interests of one group are not emphasized at the expense of the others, and if everyone is given the right to take part in decisionmaking at the highest level.

Other conditions the report cites for promoting good relations are: equal opportunities for all, the acceptance of the dignity of all, and the recognition of those bodies which can be trusted and accepted. The report finds that economic realities will eventually provide breakthrough in the advancement of relations between groups in South Africa.

Conference Scheduled

MB021641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into intergroup relations in South Africa, Dr H.C. Marias, says an international conference on the findings of the investigation is to be held in Pretoria in September. Dr Marais made the announcement at a reception in Pretoria, at which the report on the investigation was handed to the president of the council, Dr (Johan) Garwers. Dr Marais said various foreign guests had already accepted invitations to attend the conference.

Botha Takes 'Note' of Study

*MB021933 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight he had taken note of the HSRC [Human Science Researches Council] study on constitutional development, the government was studying the contents of the report, he told SAPA, and would react at the appropriate time. Mr Botha noted that the report had been initiated by the council itself, and not by the government.

Council of Churches' Chief on Botha Charges

*MB021831 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1826 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 2, SAPA — Dr Beyers Naude, the South African Council of Churches [SACC] general secretary, has rejected contentions by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the SACC is playing into the hands of the country's enemies and that it does not represent the majority of law-abiding citizens.

"We rejected in the strongest terms your accusation that we are playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies," Dr Naude said in a message to Mr Botha today in response to a letter from the state president yesterday answering a telex last week from the SACC's annual congress. "We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid which contributes more than anything else to such enmity towards South Africa — an enmity which does not originate from outside the country but which above all emanates from within," the SACC's general secretary wrote.

"We believe that we as a council reflect truthfully the feelings of the majority of Christians of South Africa through the leadership of the member-churches of the council and that we speak in great responsibility for, if we do not speak, the stones will cry out."

Mr Botha said in a message to Dr Naude yesterday the SACC congress call for the removal of Army troops and riot police from black townships was arrogant and irresponsible. He said he was surprised the SACC should take it upon itself to "instruct" the government how to act in the interests of South Africa and called on the council "to decide whether you are a church organisation or an activist group." He denounced the council as unrepresentative of the majority of law-abiding citizens.

Dr Naude wrote to Mr Botha today:

"In replying I have to state that I deeply regret your reaction both as regards the contents and the tone thereof.

"The contents of the (SACC) telex verbally conveyed a resolution passed by the conference after a debate which reflected feelings not of arrogance but of intense anguish and a deep concern of Christian leaders seeking to achieve peace with justice for the whole of South Africa, black and white.

"The mandate we as a council and as a conference hold is to portray truthfully the demands of the gospel which pertain to

every sphere of life and the need for both church and state to be obedient to the rule of God. Where the rule of man is in contradiction with the rule of God (as the case is regarding the policy of apartheid) we are in duty to obey God rather than man, not for our own sake but for the sake of also protecting the highest interests of the state.

"This includes the protection of persons exercising power in the framework of the state against the danger of their eventual self-destruction.

"Our action as a church organisation was motivated by this deep Christian concern and as such it is not an action of political activism but a moral responsibility which we are obliged by God to fulfill."

"The conference did not demand the withdrawal of the South African police as such because we have never questioned its responsibility to execute its normal duties. Our concern referred to the role of the riot police in situations of conflict and unrest in the townships based on the evidence of the reactions of widespread anger of residents created by its presence and actions."

Dr Naude said further consideration would be given to the contents of Mr Botha's message at the next meeting of the SACC Executive.

Police, SADF Troops Search Tembisa Township

*MB031020 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] Police and Defense Force troops have moved into Tembisa Township on the east Rand. Police are conducting a house-to-house search while Army troops stand guard outside the houses being searched. The raid follows two grenade explosions in the township in the past 2 days in which a woman and two children were killed. Also in Tembisa a woman has been killed today when an explosive device was detonated. Meanwhile, it has been reported that a number of houses in Kwazakhele in the eastern Cape have been petrol-bombed in what appears to have been a United Democratic Front-Azanian People's Organization feud, and police say they have shot and killed a man in the township after he allegedly threw stones at police vehicles. In other incidents of unrest a soldier was injured when a petrol bomb was hurled at a Defense Force vehicle in Kwazakhele.

ANC Official Comments on Conference, Statements

*MB281559 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 28 Jun 85*

[From the "Twenty-Four Hours" program introduced by Hugh Pricer-Jones]

[Text] The African National Congress, one of the outlawed nationalist organizations in South Africa, has just held its first conference for 16 years. Taking heart from the continuing disturbances in many black townships in South Africa, the ANC issued a bold statement, urging the intensification of the armed struggle and the sabotage campaign. There was also a call for black

soldiers and policemen in the Republic to mutiny and turn their guns on their white officers. But the ANC meeting also decided to open its topmost decisionmaking level and its resistance on the ground within South Africa to people of all races. Up to now, only Africans have been allowed to join. So, when I spoke to Francis Nelly, from the ANC office here in London, I asked him what had prompted that change of policy:

[Begin recording] [Nelly] I think it is partly because the conference actually formally adopted what was a general popular wing within the ANC. The doors of the ANC should be open to everybody, that is, even inside the country or even at a national level, at its national executive level.

[Pricer-Jones] Is this expected to cause some difficulties there in South Africa itself? I am particularly thinking of people who support the black consciousness movement who might not be happy with this.

[Nelly] Well, that might be the case, but the ANC has a special responsibility in that it has to lead the struggle and that means, besides other things, giving guidance and orientation to the people and organizations in South Africa.

[Pricer-Jones] Now, the ANC at this meeting also apparently called for an intensification of the armed struggle. Presumably the time is felt to be right for this.

[Nelly] Oh, yes. I mean not only the intensification, but the ANC has been reluctant for quite a long time to attack white policemen, and the ANC has been concentrating on inanimate objects, and it has felt that this should not be the case, inanimate objects as well as enemy personnel.

[Pricer-Jones] Has the ANC been encouraged then by the continuing violence in the black townships which began last September in an apparently spontaneous way and just hasn't stopped?

[Nelly] Yes, the developments inside the country have been an inspiration to the ANC and especially the conference, and quite a number of people who have just come out of South Africa are an inspiration, and actually it shows a link between the developments inside the country and the thinking within the ANC.

[Pricer-Jones] Now, the South African Council of Churches warned in its report earlier this week that South Africa was on the brink of civil war. Is that your assessment too?

[Nelly] Yes, South Africa is on a brink of civil war in that there is spontaneous eruptions and not only localized, not only in one area, but throughout the country, and there is a chain reaction to the developments inside the country and as things are developing it seems South Africa is going to explode. The whole country will be up in flames and the ANC is called upon to play its role at this (?particular) juncture.

[Pricer-Jones] But a revolutionary movement like the ANC is surely supposed to be very careful with revolutionary tactics, and yet in the declaration after the meeting the ANC calls upon black South African soldiers and policemen to turn their guns on their

superiors. Now surely it is not really the moment for that sort of thing.

[Nelly] No, I think it is the moment because if you look at the incidents in South Africa, if I know, the people are attacking black policemen and councillors. The people are actually telling these people, look here, resign from this structure. You are not... [changes thought] you should not be part and parcel of the oppressive regime. And the ANC is actually telling these black policemen to fight with the people, not to be against the people, and this is just the right moment because apartheid cannot function without black cooperation. [End recording]

Home of Soweto's Mayor Bombed; No Damage

*MB011222 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — The official residence of the mayor of Soweto was petrol bombed last night, Colonel E.J.J. Swart, assistant divisional commissioner of the CID said today. No damage was caused to Mr Edward Kunene's house, Col Swart said. Another house was also petrol-bombed and damage estimated at R750 was caused to clothing and furniture. The petrol bombings occurred shortly a service commemorating the signing of the ANC Freedom Charter 30 years ago.

Petrol Bombs Thrown at House of Indian MP

*MB010807 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0803 GMT 1 Jul 85*

[Text] Durban, July 1, SAPA — A House of Delegates MP, Mr A.K. Pillay, of the Solidarity Party, had a narrow escape today when two petrol bombs hurled at his home in Merebank, Durban, failed to explode.

A former school principal, Mr Pillay was sitting reading in his lounge when he heard two loud thuds outside his home in Badulla Road, Merebank. Mr Pillay looked out of the window and saw a petrol bomb smouldering on the bonnet of his car and another lying near the lounge window.

"I shouted to my family to get out of the house. I ran to the car and pushed the bottle off the bonnet and family members managed to put out the flames on the other. Luckily the bombs did not explode. They could have caused a lot of damage."

He could not say who was responsible for the incident, as he had "no enemies," he said.

Dr Jayram Reddy, leader of Solidarity, said the attack must be condemned "in the strongest possible terms."

Police are investigating.

Commission Investigates Pilot Training in Israel

*MB021435 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Bisho, July 2, SAPA — A one-man commission heard today that the former Ciskei minister of health, Dr C.H. Beukes, arranged the costly training of Ciskei Air Force pilots in Israel.

A former commander-in-chief of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier A. Nell, told the Ciskei chief justice, Mr Justice D.S. de Wet, he was surprised to see Dr Beukes involving himself in matters concerning the Ciskei Defence Force while he was minister of health.

The commission was appointed by President Lennox Sebe to investigate alleged malpractices by Dr Beukes, whom President Sebe suspended.

Brigadier Nell said the training offered to the eight pilots in Israel was expensive and of inferior quality.

He said the training cost R20,000 a month for each pilot.

Facilities were inadequate and lectures were held in a hotel room, the brigadier said.

Brigadier Nell felt "uneasy" about the training as some of the pilots had only passed standard six at school.

He told the commission President Sebe had instructed him that selection of pilots depended entirely on Dr Beukes.

"I have doubts about Dr Beukes's credibility as to why he was involved in military aspects," Brigadier Nell said.

The brigadier said he gained the impression, as head of the Armed Forces, that he was given a "cold shoulder."

Israel has contracted to carry out a number of projects with Ciskei.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

SWAZILAND**Defense Minister Denies Armed Forces on Alert**

*MB021659 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The minister for defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, has dismissed as untrue allegations that the kingdom's Armed Forces have been placed on the alert. Brigadier Dube was reacting to reports from the SABC this morning that the security forces in Swaziland had been placed on the alert following allegations that a suicide squad trained by the ANC was on its way to this country. The minister said that as far as he was aware, none of the country's Armed Forces had been placed on the alert. He wondered what could have given rise to the allegations as none of the Armed Forces had been placed on the alert. Brigadier

Dube reserved further comment, saying he would investigate the reports.

A spokesman for Police Headquarters, assistant superintendent Solonon Mkhonta said he had heard of the reports, but declined further comment.

Minister Assesses Relations With Mozambique

*MB251816 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Jun 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has said that the Swazi people strongly believe in the policy of resolving differences by peaceful negotiations based on respect for the will of all the people concerned. Speaking on the fourth [as heard] anniversary of the Republic of Mozambique, the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, deputizing for prime minister, said Swaziland is looking forward to the day when nations of the world would refrain from the unfortunate practice of settling disputes by force of arms. He said as a member of international organizations, particularly the United Nations and OAU, Swaziland supports peaceful efforts leading to independence of Namibia and other areas in Africa where there is no majority rule.

The prime minister further stated that the two countries, apart from being members of the international organizations, share a common origin and common cultural values and traditions, and they also share a proud record of cordial relations and fruitful cooperation. He said in this spirit therefore, Swazis are deeply gratified to join their Mozambican brothers and sisters on this day in celebrating this independence occasion. The prime minister further stated that her majesty's government is deeply concerned about the influx of refugees from Mozambique and prayed that all events responsible for such an influx should one day come to an end, so that the people of Mozambique may peacefully display their role in the development of their fatherland.

On the Nkomati Accord, the prime minister said Swaziland continues to urge all parties concerned to honor its terms until our desire in the region of peaceful coexistence becomes a reality. He said: It is true that the path of love is never smooth; likewise the objectives of the Nkomati Accord will be at times not free from problems, which therefore will call for the parties concerned to exercise more patience in our struggle to achieve the set objectives.

Speaking at the same gathering, the People's Republic of Mozambique's ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland, Mr Daniel Magaia, said the Mozambique National Resistance Movement does not present any threat to the government of his country because they have no popular support of any kind. Mozambique's ambassador said the armed banditry still presented a threat to the free circulation of trains and buses, adding that the communication routes were frequently disrupted. Mr Magaia said the armed banditry killed peasants and workers and destroyed their houses and properties. He said children are killed and murdered in cold blood. The ambassador said his country is a peace-loving one, saying that it is why Mozambique signed the

Nkomati Accord with the RSA so that the two countries could live in peace and good neighborliness.

The ambassador told the gathering that his country condemned the use of violence. He said while his country recognizes the existence of South Africa, she however strongly condemn apartheid and the South African policy of destabilization against her neighboring states. The ambassador said armed raids do not help to bring peace to the region, adding that it is easy to start a war, but it is not easy to stop it or to get out of it. The ambassador said his government is concerned about the number of Mozambicans who have been entering the Kingdom of Swaziland without following the acceptable procedures and thus creating embarrassing situations not only to their government but to the Government of Swaziland as well. He said the governments of both places have already started working on the problem.

ZAMBIA

Further on Explosion of ANC Offices in Lusaka

MB021114 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] A bomb exploded at the ANC offices in Lusaka late last night. An ANC official says the bomb exploded at about 2300 and no one was injured. He says the damage was slight with the front gate of the office being blown off and windows being broken.

Lusaka residents reported gunfire around the offices after the blast. It is believed it was caused by night guards in the neighborhood, but an ANC official says there wasn't a fire fight.

Zambian soldiers have sealed off the area this morning. A fortnight ago South African commandos raided ANC targets in the Botswana capital in Gaborone killing 14 people.

A South African military spokesman in Pretoria has said today that he had no knowledge of the bomb in Lusaka.

Government Blames RSA for Blast

MB021139 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] A government spokesman announced today that an explosive device which was planted outside the gate of the administrative offices of the African National Congress of South Africa went off last night, partly destroying the (?wall fence) and shattering windows of nearby buildings.

The spokesman said that this is part of the continuing process of destabilization being perpetuated by racist South Africa within neighboring countries. The spokesman assured members of the public that there was no cause for concern or alarm and reiterated the party and its government's appeal to all Zambians to remain vigilant and to report any suspicious persons, parcels, or activities they may [words indistinct] as soon as possible.

The incident, which occurred at 2130 hours last night, comes soon after the South African regime carried similar raids into Angola and Botswana recently.

Kaunda Condemns Blast

MB030718 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has called on the Commonwealth to help solve the problems that afflict mankind by creating a one world with one human society. He said that organizations such as the Commonwealth should be [word indistinct] for their vital role in getting mankind to accept living in one world and building toward one human society.

The president was speaking when the Bahamas minister of national security, Archibald Roker, called on him at State House yesterday. He said there were many problems that afflicted mankind today, such as discrimination in all its forms, and these could be ably tackled with the help of the organization in making the world appreciate the importance of man.

Dr Kaunda condemned the explosion at the ANC offices in Lusaka on Monday, and said there was no doubt that it was the work of the South African regime in its so-called strategy of destabilisation at all neighboring countries.

President Kaunda said the five Commonwealth countries of the Frontline States are in danger of being destabilized by the South African regime and called on the Commonwealth countries to help eradicate some of these problems.

Replying to the president, Mr Roker said he was glad to be in this part of the world, adding that as long as mankind was (?bondaged) to wherever he was, then he too felt like a slave. He said he was aware of the prevailing problems of destabilisation existing in southern Africa, especially with the majority of them being in the Commonwealth and also of their economic problems.

The next Commonwealth summit, is scheduled to take place in the Bahamas in October this year.

ANC Reacts to Bombing

MB021855 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has condemned last night's bombing of its administrative offices in Lusaka by racist South African agents. The ANC said in a statement that the export of violence by the Pretoria regime will not stop the struggle which the ANC is conducting within South Africa, and not in Zambia or any other state in southern Africa.

The explosive device went off at the ANC offices last night, destroying a wall fence and shattering windows in the surrounding area. A government spokesman confirmed the explosion today, and said that there had been no loss of life in the incident, which took place at 2130 last night.

ANC Spokesman Denies Shooting

*MB021148 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Zambian soldiers are still cordoning off the offices of the ANC in Lusaka after this morning's bomb blast which wrecked the main gate and shattered window panes in the main building. An ANC spokesman confirmed the damage had been caused by a powerful explosion. He said the blast went off at about 0200 this morning and that no one had been injured, although there were people on the premises at the time. He declined to comment further, apart from saying that the Zambian Government might issue a statement after the soldiers had completed their work.

People living in the vicinity said they had heard the blast and that there had been gunfire. But the ANC spokesman insisted there had been no shooting and dismissed reports that soldiers had been seen carrying stretchers to military vehicles.

Editorial Urges U.S. To Pressure South Africa

*MB010734 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
19 Jun 85 p 1*

[Editorial]

[Text] The entire world, countries with left and right and middle governments, have all condemned South Africa for installing a puppet government in Namibia.

Even governments considered traditional "friends" of the racist regime in Pretoria have turned away and have criticised the move.

Leading the chorus of condemnations is the United Nations, which has sadly seen yet another of its many resolutions spurned by South Africa. But for how long will South Africa continue to defy world opinion?

It is in this vein we support the president of the United Nations Council for Namibia Mr Paul Lusaka's sentiments he expressed in New York yesterday. How long can the UN tolerate this recalcitrant regime? How long will it wait to give effect to its own decisions?

These are indeed important questions which must be answered, otherwise the UN will always be seen as another "do-nothing club" if it does not act decisively against countries which defy its decisions with impunity.

We know from previous "happenings" that words are easily spoken or written. When South Africa started to put into effect its Bantustans or homelands the whole world condemned her, resolutions were made, no other country in the world except South Africa recognised them, and there the matter rested.

We therefore call upon the United States in particular to get tougher with South Africa because it has the political and economic leverage. It is obvious that President Pieter Botha and his clique decided to ignore UN Resolution 435 on Namibia

because they were convinced they would incur no serious reprisals from Washington.

South Africa is so dependent on the United States which has invested as much as 15 billion U.S. dollars in the Republic, that the prospect of losing them would be enough to bring change not only in Namibia but in South Africa itself.

Only such tough action will force Pretoria to institute genuine reforms and grant Namibia independence based on Resolution 435. Certainly paying lip-service or giving South African officials in Cape Town a "cold shoulder" won't do.

In fact the installation of the puppet regime in Windhoek must be seen as a product of a failed policy of "constructive engagement" which the U.S. pursues with South Africa. It must be dropped without hesitation by the Reagan administration.

The latest development in Namibia reflects badly on the UN, but we believe that the U.S. can give it a new lease of life by supporting it and ditching South Africa for once.

ZIMBABWE**Minister Announces Voting Extension to 4 Jul**

*MB021146 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] The minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, has announced that the polling period for the common voter's roll has been extended to Thursday, 4 July. At a news conference at the election headquarters today, Comrade Zvobgo also announced that the polling time had been extended from 1900 to 2200 with effect from today. He also disclosed that the government has deployed more personnel. Comrade Zvobgo noted that all those employees who have been given a half-day off to vote and they had not managed to do so should be afforded another half-day off on Wednesday or Thursday. He also emphasized that employers who deny their employees time to go and vote will be committing a crime and will be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars. Comrade Zvobgo said the extension has been made under the Electoral Act Modification Notice No 8, with the consent of the president, Comrade Canaan Banana.

Meanwhile most polling stations reported that today's voting began peacefully without any incidents. ZBC reporter covering the Charter East and Chirumanzu District said polling was heavy today. By 0900 more than 2,000 people had cast their votes at Mvuma polling station. Three candidates are fighting in the Chirumanzu District and they are Comrade Frederick Shava for ZANU-PF; Mr Zingirayi Modawafa of the UANC [United African National Conference]; and Mr Mpanduki for PF-ZAPU. All three agreed that the polling had been peaceful so far. In Marondera, the Zimbabwe Information Service reports that polling began on schedule so far. In Marondera, the Zimbabwe Information Service reports that polling began on schedule today, and so far more than one-fifth of the voters in Mashonaland east have voted. There are 18 seats in this constituency, which also includes Manyane and Harare urban.

Voters Lacking Documents Turned Away

*MB021925 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 2 Jul 85*

[Text] Most polling stations reported that voting began peacefully today. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, toured 10 polling stations in Chitungwiza and Zengeza constituencies to assess the progress of the polling.

Comrade Mugabe was accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally, and the ZANU-PF candidates for Chitungwiza and Zengeza, Comrades Witness Mangwende and John Madzinga.

In the Dzivaresekwa constituency, many people have been turned away because they did not have documents proving their citizenship. Most of those turned away are from the farms around Mount Hampden.

Justice Minister on Elections

*MB030652 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] Counting of the expected 3 million votes in the general election will start on Friday and the results will be announced by the registrar general, Comrade Tobaiwa Mudede, as soon as they come to hand. The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvogbo, said yesterday that with the polling ending at 2200 tomorrow it will be impossible to start counting until Friday. It is expected that the results of urban constituencies will be known first. Meanwhile, 1.6 million people have voted and the authorities expect to clear the remainder today leaving tomorrow for the mopping up. About 3 million people are expected to cast their votes. According to *THE HERALD*, more than 700,000 people voted yesterday and 500,000 voted on Monday by the time the polls closed. Today more officers are being deployed and the authorities expect that most people will have cast their votes by the time polling stations close at 2200.